The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1859. NUMBER 58.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,
Alfred Cowles.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per year.....$6.00
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per week.....15
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, year.....7.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per six months.....4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year.....4.00
Weekly, single subscribers.....2.00
" 2 copies.....3.00
" 5 copies.....7.50
" 15 copies to one address.....18.00

☞ Money in registered letters can be sent at our risk. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Illinois.

Press & Tribune. CHICAGO.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the past week, compared with those of the previous week, and the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Same w'k last year.	Last week.	Prev's week.	Same w'k last year.
Flour, bbls	23,962	27,567	15,963	24,045	16,628	8,000
Wheat, bu	316,870	412,386	93,350	412,025	23,409	1,000
Corn, bu	180,931	208,326	5,024	156,570	172,958	2,000
Oats, bu	39,467	71,805	27,577	76,314	87,656	2,000
Rye, bu	15,330	14,966	5,872	16,514	5,160	1,000
Barley, bu	7,560	6,618	6,107	2,450	2,500	1,000

From the above table it will be seen that the receipts of wheat during the past week, show an increase of nearly one hundred thousand bushels, and nearly one hundred and fifty thousand bushels over the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. There was a falling off in corn during the week of about seventy thousand bushels, and the receipts are nearly four hundred thousand bushels less than those of the corresponding week in 1858.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city, compared with the amount in store on the same date last year:

	Sept. 3, 1859.	Sept. 3, 1858.
Flour, bbls	5,493	5,240
Wheat, bu	257,491	104,756
" Red Winter, bu	84,383	18,170
" White Winter, bu	14,805	48,423
Corn, bu	145,185	41,319
Oats, bu	61,475	20,564
Rye, bu	2,950	5,000
Barley, bu	16,538	10,571

There has been a very active shipping demand during the past week for Spring wheat, the market for which has been sustained, notwithstanding the increase in the receipts. Winter wheat has been neglected, and the higher grades have declined 3@5c. The market closes as follows: No. 1 White, $1.00; No. 2 White, 85c; No. 1 Red, 88c; No. 1 Spring, 78@74c; No. 2 Spring, 70@71c. The Flour market has been more active, and Spring Extra brands have been in good demand and firm—closing at $3.25@4.00 for common to good brands. Winter brands, however, are dull, and declined 25@50c—closing nominal at $4.12@4.50 for Red Winter, and $4.50@5.00 for White Winter. The Corn market has been less active, with a falling off in receipts—prices being sustained. The closing figures are:—Canal, 61@63½c afloat; No 1, 61 @61½c in store; No 2, 59c in store. Oats in good demand and steady at 25c in store. Rye firm at 56c. Barley neglected, with light sales at 85@45c. Timothy Seed active, with sales at the close at $1.80@2.00 according to quality. Highwines remain nominal at 23½@24c. Alcohol, 51c. Mess Pork, $15.00. Bacon Hams, 10½@11c and scarce. Shoulders in good demand at 8@8½c. Lard neglected and nominal at 11c. Tallow in good demand at 10½@10½c for shipment to Canada. Freights advanced 1c —closing at 4c for wheat to Buffalo, and 3½c for corn.

The Frost.

The Galesburg *Democrat* of the 2d inst., says: A white frost covered the ground yesterday morning. We learn the sweet potato vines are badly injured, as well as other tender plants. We presume it was not sufficiently heavy to injure the corn. We may, however, expect more and heavier soon.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* of the 2d inst., says: At least four out of the past seven mornings have been more or less frosty, and the frost of Friday morning has, as we are informed, prematurely cut off the green crops in many localities. We saw, while coming from Ionia, that day, a number of fields of potatoes in which the tops were thoroughly blackened by it.

The Joliet *True Democrat* says that the frost of Thursday evening was very severe in that county. In some sections the corn crop is very seriously injured and the potato tops and vines are cut down to the ground. It is estimated that one-half the corn crop in the country is ruined, but the *Democrat* hopes that it will not turn out so badly.

Enthusiastic Public Reception of Carl Schurz at Milwaukee.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6, 9 P. M.

There was an enthusiastic public reception of Carl Schurz here this evening upon his return from Madison. Fifty-nine guns, large bonfires and illuminations greeted him on Market square. Five thousand people were addressed by Mr. Schurz, Gen. Paine, and Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati.

The Frost.

ORLAND, Cook Co., Ill., Sept. 5th, 1859.
Editors Press and Tribune:

The frost of the 2d instant was rather severe in this town, Corn, Potatoes, Beans, Vines and Buckwheat on the very low ground is a good deal injured. Yours, Etc.,
J. A. JACKSON.

The Late Post-Office Decision.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a circular letter from Lewis Clephane, Secretary of the National Republican Association, setting forth the facts in relation to the recent decision of the Postmaster General concerning documents franked in the name of members of Congress, but not in their hand-writing. He says:

It is a fact patent to the whole country, and certainly to every one who has visited Washington, that very few members ever do their own document franking, but have generally authorized their wives, daughters, sons or clerks to do it for them, and very few members has an attempt been made to stop these documents because not franked by the members themselves. For years past the different Congressional committees have been in the practice of sending out from here documents known at the Post Office to have been franked by clerks employed by these organizations, and no exception has heretofore been taken to it. The clerks of the Post Office inform me that it has been their uniform practice to distribute all such matter coming to the office. When I asked for a precedent for this act, Assistant Postmaster Tree coolly referred me back to the case of David Crockett, when he was in Congress. We do not object to the decision of the Postmaster-General. As the law reads, he could make no other. But we deny the city Postmaster announce this decision at the present time, and that, too, upon documents by the Republican party, and already in his office in accordance with what has been the custom for years past? The answer must be plain to the mind of every person of whatever stripe of politics he may be. In the first place, most of these documents are directed to Minnesota; secondly, because a violent partisan holds the office of Postmaster's Clerk. In the language of Postmaster Jones, there were too many of them—that had there been fewer of them, they would have been allowed to pass; fourthly, because the Democratic Club are not now actively engaged in sending out dreamsepts.

I represented, as he had admonished over and again that it had been the custom of his office for years past, to mail these documents without any objection whatever, that we would allow those to be sent to the office before this decision was made, to be forwarded, and apply the rule to all future documents coming to his office, but this he arrogantly refused to do, even though many among them were franked by Mr. Covode himself. If this is not political proscription, then I know not what political proscription is.

* * *

Those persons who are expecting documents from the Committee, will learn by the above statements why they have not been received.
[Signed,] LEWIS CLEPHANE,
Sec'y Nat. Rep. Association.

A Lame Apology.

The Chicago *Times*, the special organ of Mr. Douglas, denies that it was he who took out the famous copyright for speeches recently published in Harper's Magazine; and denies also that the publishers paid him for the article. According to the *Times*, the Senator did his work for nothing, though the Messrs. Harper would, no doubt, gladly have given $500 for it, or even more, and the copyright, with the prohibition to reprint the article in the newspapers, was managed exclusively by the same enterprising firm, Mr. Douglas having no concern in the matter. Besides, the *Times* says, it was not a special copyright, but merely the general practice of the magazine, of which every number is thus protected.

But if that is the case, how happens it that a special warning was issued to the newspapers not to reprint this unlucky disquisition, while no such warning was given as to other articles? And if Mr. Douglas got no pay for it, how could he consent to this preposterous novelty of prohibiting the reprinting of his speech, when what he must particularly desire for it was to have it circulated as extensively as possible? This story will never do. Mr. Douglas is not such a simpleton as his advocate would make him out. He must have been roundly paid by the Messrs. Harper; and in view of that compensation he probably thought he could afford to bear the inconvenience of a more limited circulation, and of any critical remarks that might be made upon such an eccentricity. We presume, however, that the result of his experiment is hardly such as to encourage its repetition by other politicians. We are likely still to get our speeches *free.—N. Y. Tribune.*

THE STATE FAIR.

[Special dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]
FREEPORT, Sept. 6, 1859.

The second day of the State Fair has been most successful in all respects. The weather has been splendid, the only drawback being clouds of dust. The arrivals of articles for exhibition have been very numerous and entries have reached the number of nearly 800.—The trains have brought thousands of visitors, very many from the Southern and Central portions of the State. The contributions from those sections have also come in well. Some very choice fruit has come up from Egypt, apples, peaches, and vegetables. The receipts of the day for "Gate money" and entries foot up $1,400, and the two days $2,200, a figure that has seldom if ever been exceeded in former State Fairs for a corresponding period.

The people from this and adjoining counties are out in large numbers, and have encamped in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds, giving a most unique feature to the occasion, and one which will come to be copied in these Fairs.

The entries of to-day have added chiefly to the attraction in the lighter departments of the exhibition. The texile fabric, and mechanical halls show well. The Sewing Machine men are out in full force. The Agricultural Implement department is large and interesting. The Stock makes an imposing appearance, occupying one entire side of the Grounds. If symmetry and weight are of any account the Stock has no superior in any State of the Union. Morgan and Sangamon counties bear off the palm, both in number and quality. The herds of Col. Dunlap, J. N. Brown, J. D. Smith, J. P. Henderson, would do themselves no discredit even in England. The show of Devon stock is very good, the difficulty of obtaining the names compels us to resort to the entry books, which cannot be had. Blucher, owned by Mr. Perram, of Cook county, is most decidedly the King of the Devon herd. To-morrow these fine animals will be brought into the ring to receive the reward of merit.

Egypt has sent up samples of her personal products that astonish our Eastern and Northern Orchardists, on account of their large size, form and coloring. Adams County wins the palm in quantity, and divides the admiration of the crowd with Union Co.

A large amount of fruit is now being unpacked. Thirty varieties of evergreen trees from Bureau Co., two to fourteen feet high, and of faultless form, attract no small attention.

The horses were brought into the ring for an informal display this afternoon, and good speed and numerous fine points attracted the attention of thousands.. The Committee on this as on other departments, will get at work to-morrow, when at noon the entries will cease.

A Fawkes' Steam Plow was in the ring this afternoon, and put through its motions, to show its handling qualities; it also gave some specimens of plowing. A great curiosity of novelty in the same line, is the Steam Plow and Reaper just invented by two Chicago mechanics, and built in that city. It has been quietly and privately gotten up, and yet from the simplicity, cheapness, and multiform utility, bids fair to be a favorite and a brilliant success in the trials, if it gives results claimed, and indeed realized in the presence of agriculturists and others in a late trial. It will be fired up to-day. It weighs five tons and costs six hundred dollars. The inventors are with it on the grounds, and will set it work this P. M. No other steam plows will be here, though the Waters and Field machines were expected, the latter having met with an accident and broke down.

Two military companies, the Rockford Grays and the Washington Light Infantry, were on the around to-day. Extra trains are running, which enable many visitors at the fair to lodge at Freeport. The Editorial Convention takes place at 2 P. M. to-day, and about 30 of the fraternity of this State are present, with a numerous delegation from abroad. The arrangements of the Police here are complete, and the crowds orderly and quiet, and no accident has occurred to mar the enjoyment of the day. The weather is unseasonably cold, and a light frost fell on Monday night, adding to the evils already experienced to the crops in this region. This evening is milder, with signs of rain.

The exhibition to-day at the Fair will be for display in the ring of bulls and working oxen this morning and stallions this afternoon. The Fair will close on Friday.

Another Letter from Senator Douglas.

Since the appearance of Mr. Douglas's epistle to J. B. Dorr, Esq., of Dubuque, Iowa, the Senator seems to have been taken with a perfect looseness of letter writing. The last (which *Sentinel* gives publicity to the following:

WASHINGTON, *July* 14, 1859.

MRS. LUCY STONE.—Dear Madam:—Your kind letter of the 8th inst., wishing me to be present at a Convention of the Lucy Stones of the Northwest, to be convened at Chicago on the 12th of September next, to devise measures for the promotion of the happiness and general welfare of the interests and rights of the female sex, has just been laid before me. You are right, dear Madam, when you say that I take a deep interest in all that concerns the ladies of our great and glorious country. And I need not now, after so many years of faithful labor in the cause of popular sovereignty, assure you, that you have, in your endeavors *to obtain the liberty of governing yourselves in your own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, the full measure of my undivided sympathy.* I regret, dear madam, that business of great importance will prevent me from being present at your convention.

I have the honor to remain, &c.,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

Sauce for the Goose, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1859.

It seems that Messrs Douglas and Florence have been deluging the whole country with speeches and Quarterly Review articles, without question for months. That their franks were written by clerks, there is proof positive. But in the face of this fact Postmaster Jones yesterday notified the Republican Committee that their documents franked by the Hon. John Covode could not go through the office, because it was suspected that he did not write it. But why does the city Postmaster announce this decision at the present time, and that, too, upon documents by the Republican party, and already in his office in accordance with what has been the custom for years past? The answer must be plain to the mind of every person of whatever stripe of politics he may be. In the first place, most of these documents are directed to Minnesota; secondly, because a violent partisan holds the office of Postmaster's Clerk. In the language of Postmaster Jones, there were too many of them—that had there been fewer of them, they would have been allowed to pass; fourthly, because the Democratic Club are not now actively engaged in sending out dreamsepts.

I represented, as he had admonished over and over again that it had been the custom of his office for years past, to mail these documents without any objection whatever, that we would allow those to be sent to the office before this decision was made, to be forwarded, and apply the rule to all future documents coming to his office, but this he arrogantly refused to do, even though many among them were franked by Mr. Covode himself. If this is not political proscription, then I know not what political proscription is.

* * *

Those persons who are expecting documents from the Committee, will learn by the above statements why they have not been received.
[Signed,] LEWIS CLEPHANE,
Sec'y Nat. Rep. Association.

A Lame Apology.

The Chicago *Times*, the special organ of Mr. Douglas, denies that it was he who took out the famous copyright for speeches recently published in Harper's Magazine; and denies also that the publishers paid him for the article. According to the *Times*, the Senator did his work for nothing, though the Messrs. Harper would, no doubt, gladly have given $500 for it, or even more, and the copyright, with the prohibition to reprint the article in the newspapers, was managed exclusively by the same enterprising firm, Mr. Douglas having no concern in the matter. Besides, the *Times* says, it was not a special copyright, but merely the general practice of the magazine, of which every number is thus protected.

But if that is the case, how happens it that a special warning was issued to the newspapers not to reprint this unlucky disquisition, while no such warning was given as to other articles? And if Mr. Douglas got no pay for it, how could he consent to this preposterous novelty of prohibiting the reprinting of his speech, when what he must particularly desire for it was to have it circulated as extensively as possible? This story will never do. Mr. Douglas is not such a simpleton as his advocate would make him out. He must have been roundly paid by the Messrs. Harper; and in view of that compensation he probably thought he could afford to bear the inconvenience of a more limited circulation, and of any critical remarks that might be made upon such an eccentricity. We presume, however, that the result of his experiment is hardly such as to encourage its repetition by other politicians. We are likely still to get our speeches *free.—N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CITY.

☞ The Sons of Columbia will give a grand ball at Witkowsky Hall on Thursday evening next.

LARCENY.—James Colman was tried before Justice Milliken yesterday for larceny of boards and bound over in $50 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

IRONING DAY—HOUSEKEEPERS ATTENTION.—Don't fail to call and see the Gas Flat Heaters at Walworth, Hubbard & Co's, 233 Lake street. They are neat, clean, and economical, and save all heat in the kitchen.

PERSONAL.—J. W. Evans, Esq., of this city, left Monday for Texas, in behalf of the Audubon Club. He goes overland by way of St. Louis, Springfield, Mo., Arkansas and Northern Texas, to St. Antonio.

MEDICAL.—An engagement between two "saw-bones" came off yesterday at an hotel on South Clark street. The wounded were carried off from the field of battle and tenderly cared for.—We hear that there was no excessive phlebotomy or compound fractures.

THE MONKEY SHOW.—The monkeys made their debut before a Chicago audience at McJoker's Theatre on Monday evening. The performance of the Greek Rhigas bordered on the marvellous, and one could hardly credit the deception. There will be a performance this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RUN AWAY.—A horse attached to collector's gig, came dashing down North Clark street, yesterday afternoon, to the eminent peril of the pedestrians. He turned down Indiana street and up Dearborn into an alley, where he was caught. Neither horse nor vehicle were injured.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—ELECTION OF PROFESSORS.—We learn through Rev. Dr. Burroughs, President of the University of Chicago at Cottage Grove, that the trustees have chosen Mr. A. J. Sawyer of this city, Professor of Mathematics, and Principal of the Preparatory Department in that institution. Mr. Sawyer has for several years, been a successful teacher in this city.

☞ The following is a statement of the traffic of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada, for the week ending August 27th.

Passengers	$22,347.46
Freight and Live Stock	14,327.47
Parcels, Mails, &c.	2,349.46
Total	$41,564.39
Corresponding week last year	37,500.98
Increase	$ 4,063.94

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—On Saturday afternoon a Mrs. Born, who resides on North Clark street, near Illinois, was bitten in the cheek by a rabid dog which belonged to the house. Her little daughter was attacked likewise, and received several wounds in one of its arms. The animal was in the paroxysms of madness, but Mrs. B. thought it was in a playful mood and was patting it at the time. The dog has since been killed.

A MEW DODGE.—A new dodge has been put in practice here, which has victimized several brokers. A man steps into a broker's office with some lumps of "California" gold in a handkerchief which he offers for sale. The gold stands the test of acid, and would deceive superficial judges, but it is gold coin melted and mixed with enough silver to bring it down to 12 carats fine, profit. Something which the acid does not affect, is put in to keep up the color.

FIGHT.—An affray occurred on Monday night at a butcher shop corner of State street and Eldridge Court, between a drayman named John Ryan and a butcher named Jack Flash, employed in the shop. Some words passed between the parties who were both somewhat drunk, when Flash struck Ryan, knocking him against a hook in the doorway. The hook struck him just above the eye, cutting quite a deep gash. Yesterday morning Ryan swore out a warrant against Flash.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The September term of this court commenced Monday. The following is a list of the jurymen for the first week:—Samuel Sloan, Seth Luther, Alfred Ward, J. W. Brown, Abraham Howarth, Henry Merrill, George W. Paige, Geo. Ring, Th. Manahan, J. W. Heafield, Allen Soaper, Adam Amberg, W. McPherson, Wm. Woodall, Thomas Wilkes, Alfred Wolstern, John McCleve, E. A. Webber, J. M. Hatch, William H. Woods, Joseph Crecote, David Sinclair, W. F. Orcutt, John J. Kent.

RAN AWAY FROM HOME.—A boy named John Lewis was arrested Monday night for stealing a loaf of bread from a bakery on State street. He resides in LaPorte, Ind., from which place in company with two other boys he started on his travels with a common purse of fifty cents, which they paid a brakeman for a ride to this city. They landed here without a cent, and have since subsisted on what they could pick up or beg; but on Monday night, after having been for near two days without food, the lad Lewis went into a bakeshop and stole a loaf of bread, for which he was arrested. He will be sent home. The other boys have not been found.

BOY LOST.—A boy three years old, named James Henry O'Reily, son of Patrick O'Reily, was lost between eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening. His parents were at the dock of the N. Y. Central Line of Propellers, intending to go east. The mother was on the dock with her three children—the father being aboard the boat, when the child slipped away, and no trace could be found of him. Some men reported seeing a man lift him from the boat and take him away, but a constant search since has revealed no traces of him. He had on a red dress with white spots, plaid apron and straw hat. Any intelligence left at the Armory will reach his parents.

RIOT.—Christian Smith, Minnie Smith his wife, Gustalf Orphals, and Wilhelm Gering, all Germans, residents of the town of Leyden, were arrested yesterday on charge of riot, in resisting an officer in serving a process. Constable, Maidens, of the town of Jefferson, attempted the duty before to levy upon a horse, when Mrs. Smith pounced upon him, pulling his hair and scratching his face until he was glad enough to beat a retreat and leave her mistress of the field. The other parties aided and abetted her in the conflict. They were brought up before Justice Milliken and held to bail to appear at the Superior Court, the first two in the sum of $100 each, and the latter two in $50 each.

ANOTHER VERDANT FLEECED.—A middle-aged German, named Henry Nesser, arrived in this city on Friday night last, and put up at the Pennsylvania House, a low boarding house on Van Buren, near Sherman street, kept by one Herman Dehn. On being asked to drink he showed a temperance pledge which he says the landlord snatched from him and tore up. The landlord, together with Chris Lind, forced him to drink; he then became insensible, and on recovering found his money ($40) gone. His landlord then turned him out of doors, because he could not pay his board, and kept his baggage as security. Dehn and Lind were both arrested yesterday afternoon, and committed for trial to-day.

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD.—We were shown a fine specimen of Pike's Peak gold yesterday by A. S. Evans, Banker, who bought it of the persons who dug it, paying $220 in gold. The parties were two Swedes, brothers, named Erieke, residents of Steven's Point, Wisconsin. They are now on their way from home with their families bound for the land of gold, It is about six weeks since they left the mines, where they have been most of the summer. They state that they have sold some $4,000 worth of gold to the American Express Co, and this is but a sample that they took home to show their folks. It was collected in quicksilver and retorted. It is about 23 carats fine.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The San Juan Affair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Gen. Harney has acquainted Lieut. General Scott with all circumstances attending his occupation of the Island of San Juan. It appears he had not been previously specially instructed to take possession, but sent troops thither to protect the twenty-five or thirty Americans residing there, who had been included in the taxation limits by the authorities of Washington Territory. Our boundary Commissioner Campbell has no doubt about the island belonging to the United States; but the British Commissioner made issue, and hence the protest of Governor Douglas. This subject excites much interest in official and diplomatic circles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—There is no truth in the recent statement from Very Cruz that Minister Molano had presented an ultimatum and demanded the immediate ratification of the treaty, for it is known here that the preliminary points thereof were mutually satisfactory to both this Government and that of the Constitutionalists. It was also understood that if the treaty should be ratified on the basis Mr. McLane himself would return it to Washington.

The main points probably are the right of way across the Northern States of Mexico, from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Arizona to Guaymas or some other outlet on the Gulf of California—the U. S. to have the privilege of transporting troops and munitions of war over these routes, and to protect the latter in the case of Mexico's inability to do so. In consideration of these grants the U. S. are to pay four millions of dollars—one-half to be appropriated for satisfaction of claims of American citizens against Mexico.

The Steamer Arago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The steamer Arago from Havre and Southampton on the 24th arrived here at 5 o'clock this P. M. Her advices are anticipated. She brings 240 passengers, among whom are Henry J. Raymond, editor of the N. Y. *Times*; J. Valerio, to Sardinian Consul for this port; Gen. Bernard, of New Orleans, and C. Bodalengue, meager of the New Orleans Opera. The Arago passed on the 25th ult., off Eddystone light-house the steamer Ocean Queen, from New York bound to Havana. The Arago passed Cape Race on the 2d inst.

From California.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The overland mail, with dates to the 15th ult., arrived to-night.

The town of Vallecito, in Calaveras county, was destroyed by fire on the 12th.

A Democratic and Pacific Railroad Convention was to be held at San Francisco on he 20th inst. All the Pacific States and Territries will be represented.

Leavenworth Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—The Leavenworth municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. Duncan, Democrat, is thought to so re-elected by a small majority. The Republicans gained largely over last election, and probably have a majority of Council and city officers.

Mr. Douglas at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6.—Senator Douglas arrived last night at 12 o'clock. On the arrival of the cars he was received by a number of his friends in waiting, who accompanied him to his lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel.

Atchison Municipal Election.

ATCHISON, K. T., Sept. 5.—At the election held in this city to-day, G. H. Fairhild, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 22 majority.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones & Co., 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Rev. Mr. Capen would respectfully ask the attention of the Clergy of Chicago and others interested, whether Receivers of Rights, to his new exposition in his lectures on the meteorological portion of the first two chapters of Genesis, in vindication of its inspiration. Clergy and public teachers will obtain free tickets of Mr. Wells, under the Hall.

ADVICE GRATIS.—All who wish to buy clothes cheap, and at the same time of good quality, should go to J. H. Ely's, 107 Randolph street. His tailor will certainly "give you fits," and his assortment of Fall and Winter goods is not excelled in the city.

☞ Why don't you wear good clothes? said a well dressed friend of ours the other day. On inquiry, we learned that he had taken his castoff garments to Dook and McLain's, 98 Dearborn street, who had returned them looking as good as new, and our friends would do well ro follow his example.

LUNAR.—All are cautioned not to purchase Oil from any one, purporting to be Lunar; as it can only be obtained at the Lunar Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street. This Oil having gained so much popularity, parties are selling what they call Lunar Oil. Next month we purpose delivering it every Saturday, at the doors of our customers. Call and leave your address. sep5-6t LUNAR OIL COMPANY.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—For all kinds of tailoring and leather sewing, call at 111 Lake street.
aug24-3w A. W. HARRIS, Agent.

GAS FIXTURES—Those in want of any thing of the kind will do well to call on J. H. Jerould, No. 75 South Clark street. He has the most complete assortment in the city. Also Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, Paper and Glass Shades, &c., &c. au27-1mo

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 138 Lake st. au27-1y

☞ Strangers visiting the city, and all others who contemplate travelling, should call at W. & G. S. Wrights, Trunk Store, 61 and 219 South Clark street, and examine the most extensive assortment of Trunks, Valises, and Travelling Bags, west of New York.

Trunks ranging in price from $1.50 to 50.00. Travelling Bags from 50 cents to $10.00. Trunk Covers made to order from $3.00 to $5.00.
aug 19—1m

☞ Why will you still continue to use camphene and burning fluid (the murder lights) when you can purchase a Kerosene Coal Oil Lamp, for 25 cents, which gives a better light and is not explosive. Call at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street. se1-6t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
We prefer them for family use.—N. Y. Tribune.
They are the favorites for families.—N. Y. Times.
It has no rival.—Scientific American.
They maintain the pre-eminency.—N. Y. Express.

GEO. R. CHRYSTENDEN, Gen'l Ag't,
167 & 169 Lake street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES *are superior for manufacturing purposes.*
Are more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
Are capable of doing a greater variety of work.
Are free from the faults of all other machines.
Are almost noiseless in their operations.
Are quick, durable, and therefore worth more.
Are perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
Are much cheaper because they earn more money.
Are just the machine for every family.
A. W. HARRIS, Agent,
No. 66, Lake Street.
aug24-3w

RESOR'S IMPROVED HARRISON RANGES.—Citizens wishing a first class Cooking Range put into their residences and warranted, should call at D. L. Boone's Great Western Range Depot, 145 State street. Unexceptional city references given. au19-1m

DIED.

On Tuesday, September 6th, at 5 o'clock A. M., of Consumption, MRS. LIZZIE ANNA, wife of Fred. L. Runyon, Esq., and daughter of the late Col. Jos. Filkins, aged 28 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Her funeral will take place at St. John's Church, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

Departed this life on the evening of the 18th ult. at her late residence, 31 Castle street, London, Mrs. NANCY HENDRICKS, mother of Hyman A. Hendricks, of this city.

☞ New York papers please copy.

NATIONAL FAIR,

CHICAGO, Sept. 12th to 17th, 1859.

Official Notices.

☞ Persons who have made offers for Refreshment stands, will please call at the office, Tremont House, and sign the papers.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain,
Several Good
Work Horses and Lumber Wagons.
ALSO,
1¼ INCH CLEAR DRY PLANK.
1,000 BOXES WINDOW GLASS.
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC.
Inquire at 220 South Clark street.
se6-s2t-6w W. B. PHILLIPS,
Assignee of A. & E.

New Advertisements.

☞ *C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 58 Dearborn st is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* jal-1d94-y

MONEY—MONEY—MONEY—
Money Loaned on 1, 2, 3, and 5 years. Second Paper, City Property, Improved and Unimproved Lands, in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.
TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE
WARNER & FULLER,
se7-s2d1w 107 Randolph street, (up stairs.)

WANTED—A Partner with $500 to take the entire control of a Manufacturing business in this city. The attention of the present proprietor being unexpectedly required elsewhere during the autumn. A good chance for a good man. Address Post Office Box 1795. se7-s2t

MR. CAPEN WILL GIVE AN Instructive Entertainment on the WEATHER to the children of the Public Schools, this (Wednesday) AFternoon, at 3 o'clock. Admission 5 cents; Adults 25 cents. se7-s2d1 it

NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 7½; Curtain rises at 8, o'clock, precisely.

☞ On Wednesday and Saturday afternoon there will be an entertainment given by the Monkeys, Goats and Dogs, for the accommodation of Children. Admission—Family of Children, 25c.; Single Tickets, 10c.

☞ In pursuance a new local comedy by a gentleman of Chicago, entitled SPECULATION.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c. Second Circle, 25c. Lower Private Boxes, $5. Upper Boxes, $3.

☞ Box Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 5 o'clock, P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance.

NORTH'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Monroe street, between Clark and Wells.
Lessee and Manager.....E. T. Sherlock.
Stage Manager.....E. K. Hall.

GREAT AND TRIUMPANT SUCCESS
Of the Favorite Artists,
MR. AND MRS. H. FARREN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 7th, the powerful drama of
PLAY, PLOT AND PASSION.
Madame de Fontanges.....Mrs. H. Farren.
Demarets, (Head of Secret Police).....Mr. Farren.
FAVORITE DANCE....BELLA LLEWELLYN.
COMIC SONG.....MR. G. PARDY.
The comic Ballet Pantomime of the
Tailor, Sailor, and the Frisky Cobbler.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Orchestra Circle, 50 cents; Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cts.; Gallery, 13 cts.
Doors open at 7½—performance will commence at ½ before 8 o'clock. Private boxes to exit at the rear.

SECOND GRAND
COSMOPOLITAN BAZAAR,
For the benefit of the
Ministry at Large,
—AT—
METROPOLITAN HALL,
Every Evening During the National Fair Week.

This attractive representation of various nations produced a great sensation last year, and is now repeated on a more extensive scale. The ladies will be represented as Indians, Gipsies and Fairies; Civilized life by booths, representing the following nationalities, in which will be sold articles peculiar to each:

Oriental,	German,	French,
Turks,	Yankees,	Irish,
Swiss,	Quakers,	Scotch,
Chinese,	Indians,	Fairies,
	Gipsies,	&c., &c.

☞ MUSIC BY THE GREAT WESTERN BAND. ☜
The object of the Ministry at Large is:
1st—The collection and care of neglected and destitute children.
2d—The furnishing of suitable employment and homes for the same.
3d—The establishment of schools for their instruction.
Tickets 50 cents. Children half price. For sale at the Principal Hotels, Book Stores, and by E. S. Wells, 162 Randolph street. sep2-1d1w

MR. F. L. CAPEN WILL HOLD A
Meteorological Convention
ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY Evenings, Sept. 6th, 7th, and 8th,
At Metropolitan ass...ly 7½ o'clock. To commence each evening with a Lecture, without admission, on the SECRET of the discovery, the simple philosophy of the storms, and the local peculiarities and excellences of the Weather of Chicago, indicating and explaining the Weather during the
NATIONAL FAIR,
And giving simple methods and rules of predicting ALL WEATHER EVERYWHERE.
Opportunity given for Questions and Discussion.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age with half or two children, 25 cents. se6-3t-3d

GALENA AND CHICAGO
UNION RAILROAD.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
To enable all to attend the
ANNUAL STATE FAIR
OF ILLINOIS.
TO BE HELD AT FREEPORT
Sept. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1859.
Tickets will be sold good from Sept. 4th to 10th, 1859, only,
TO FREEPORT AND RETURN,
At One-Half Regular Fare.

A Special Train will leave Belvidere every morning for Freeport and Rockford, over, crossing the Rock river at the Junction of the Galena and Chicago Union and Galena and Chicago Union Railroads, at 8 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Express Train leaving Chicago at 9.10 A. M., and arriving at Freeport at 5.20 P. M. Returning, leaves Freeport at 5.30 P. M., arriving at Belvidere at 10.30 P. M., connecting with the Express Train leaving Belvidere at 11.05 P. M., and arriving at Chicago at 6.00 A. M.

For further particulars, inquire of
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.
H. H. FOSTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
au27-s2d5 2w

FRESCO PAINTING.
JEVNE & ALMINI,
No. 101 Washington St., Chicago,
Beg to call the attention of the public to their style of Fresco Painting, executed in the Dwelling Houses, Halls, &c.; also, to the House Painting, Graining, &c.; all of which they do in a first-class style.
Country orders for Frescoing, &c., will meet with prompt attention. Apply to No. 101 Washington st. Our work can be seen in the best houses in this city.
☞ Post Office Box 1175. my26-6m

NEW OIL COLORED VIEWS,
Embracing views on the
Hudson,
St. Lawrence and the Thames,
City of Washington,
Isle of Wight,
Windsor Castle,
Scenery of Perthshire, etc.
There are 12 views in each pack, exquisitely painted in colors, with accurate descriptions—thus making each packet a beautifully illustrated Guide Book to the Above Places.
Published by Thomas Nelson & Son, London and Edinburgh, and for sale by
WM. TOMLINSON,
81 Randolph street.
se6-2w

LOW WATER DETECTOR,
FOR
Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers.
ASHCROFT'S PATENT.
SIMPLE, SURE, EFFECTIVE.
Dependent upon no Valve, Cock, Float, Pump, or other contrivance liable to get out of order.
Over 2,500 have been put up in New England within the past year.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
233 Lake street, Chicago,
Sole Agents for the West. se6-s39-6m

CHICAGO BOOT AND SHOE
FACTORY,
No. 229 Lake street, (up-stairs,)
THOMPSON & WHITNEY,
Wholesale Manufacturers of
MEN'S, BOY'S AND YOUTH'S CALF, KIP AND THICK BOOTS AND BROGANS,
Particularly adapted to country trade.
City and Country Merchants having current funds to invest in our line are invited to give us a call as we are satisfied we can show them a better assortment of Chicago manufacture than any Eastern work that can be found in the West.
se6-3t

NATIONAL FAIR.—September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
The Lake House, Chicago,
Will be opened on the 9th, and during the National Fair, under the management of Major Wood, late of the Fall House, Columbus, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio. Terms, $2 per day. The Lake House is situated at the North end of the bridge, has 2½ rooms well furnished, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons comfortably during the fair. It is the Fair Grounds, standing every five minutes; two squares from the Illinois Central R. R. station, and one square from and steam tugs start hourly from the River,

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1859.

DOUGLAS REVIEWED.

The able and conclusive review of Mr. Douglas's late essay, which we give elsewhere this morning, will well repay perusal. Whoever will read it carefully through, will be prepared to place a proper estimate upon that lamest, shallowest and most inconclusive of all of Mr. Douglas's efforts. It will be seen that, each witness introduced by Mr. Douglas to sustain his position, really puts his whole argument and theory to route, and that his dogma of squatter sovereignty is left without anything to stand on; that all our history is against it, and that even Mr. Douglas's arguments, when his facts are corrected, are overwhelmingly against it also. The article is from the pen of one of the most eminent jurists of this State, Hon. Archibald Williams, of Quincy.

GEN. YOUNG'S LETTER.

The letter of Gen. Ogilvie Byron Young, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Judge Douglas, of which we made brief mention yesterday, will be found in another column. It has been for some time in private circulation among the friends of Mr. Douglas in Missouri, but has just found its way into print. As revealing the spirit of the Douglas Wing of the Democracy—their covert purpose either to rule the Charleston Convention or bolt its nominations—it is probable that it was not the intention of the writer or of Mr. Douglas to make it public prior to the meeting of that body. In any event it will command the distinguished consideration of leading politicians. Among the many literary curiosities of this trying time with the Democracy, Gen. Young's pronunciamento will rank second only to the Wise—Donnelly letter. Whether its effect will be to create the "wildest destinies of gratitude," or the tamest systoles of disgust among the Democracy, will probably depend upon the peculiar diagnosis of the reader's politics.

DISMEMBERMENT OF MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, discussing the policy of completing the Railroads of Missouri by State aid, says:

"The State of Missouri dismembered itself, commercially, the moment it granted a charter to the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad Company. By virtue of such charter it has obliterated the natural boundary of the State—the Mississippi river—and substituted an artificial line, thereby dismembering a wide and fertile tract of territory from itself, and annexing it to the opposite State of Illinois. We, perchance, may be reconciled to the violation of the territorial integrity—to this partition of the State—by the certainty that the cause of free labor must necessarily take root in the ceded province; but what consolation or compensation the National Democracy can derive from the result we are at a loss to conjecture. St. Louis, broad in her sympathies as the day, has never hesitated to grant moral and material support to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and the people of Missouri and even their satellites are making ostentatious efforts to rob St. Louis of a portion of her traffic."

A writer in the St. Louis *Republican*, with a great prodigality of italics, capital letters and exclamation points, adds his testimony thus:

"In my last I took occasion to refer to the anti-Missouri policy of the Quincy and St. Joseph road, as adopted by its Eastern and Chicago managers, for the sole purpose, and by doing a fair, legitimate business, and making money for this road, but to injure St. Louis as far as possible, and prevent the legitimate trade of the Missouri River flowing to that point. I took occasion to state that while the means to build the road had been furnished by the State of Missouri, and while the people of Missouri are still liable for those means, it is not only the duty but the right of the people of all parts of the State to look into its operations, and examine into its affairs, and thus prevent a great wrong to our State in general, and to its commercial metropolis, from which the State derives so large a proportion of its revenue.

"Mr. Editor, although some, for sinister purposes, may occasionally decry St. Louis, yet the great heart of the people of Missouri will not allow strangers to even make an effort to rob St. Louis of its glory without resistance. Our people feel proud of St. Louis—of its rising greatness, of its solid growth, of its increasing business and prosperity, of its commercial integrity, of its unbounded energy, of its unsurpassed and noble efforts to develop the great resources of all the State, by means of its wealth and energy; and especially do they all know how nobly she has contributed to the Treasury of the State, and hence, they feel it to be a duty alike to themselves and their State, to see to all the means to build up, foster and sustain all the real interests of St. Louis. I make these statements, Sir, that our friends across the river, as also the Eastern and more selfish *confreres*, may take warning in time, and not provoke the wrath of Missourians by butting, Mr. Louis, for so sure as this is done, you will be bound from her solid shore, sustained as she will be by a mighty State, will not ever much to their advantage."

Regarded as an *ad captandum* appeal for the completion of the Pacific, Iron Mountain and North Missouri Railroads, the argument which sets out with the "dismemberment" of the State and the annexation of one portion of it to Illinois, is quite taking. We doubt not it will be successful in the purpose had in view, to wit, in forcing the Legislature to issue more bonds for the benefit of the needy companies and to pile up the State debt to the constitutional limit of thirty millions. But in reality it has no merit whatever. A few years ago the State of Illinois dismembered itself in the same way and annexed "Egypt" to the cities of St. Louis and Cincinnati by granting charters to the Ohio & Mississippi and the Terre Haute & Alton Railroads. The man who should take upon himself to utter objurgations because the policy of the State was not directed to drawing the whole trade of Illinois to Chicago and placing impediments in the way of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville, would be looked upon as a fit subject for the discipline of an asylum. The ox and the bull were relatively transposed in the goring which followed the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. That was all. States are being dismembered every day. Southern Wisconsin is annexed to Illinois by half a dozen artificial avenues of trade, and *vice versa* Northern Illinois is being annexed to Wisconsin by the Racine and Mississippi R. R. All hands feel the better for the dismemberment. It is puerile for St. Louis to complain if the general rule is applied to the State of which she is the commercial centre. She has dismembered, to a greater or less extent, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas. Let her consent therefore to the partial dismemberment of Missouri with as few wry faces as may be. This suggestion will have the more force when accompanied with the reflection that she cannot prevent it.

Senator Davis on the Slave Trade.

Jefferson Davis is not only the ablest, but the most influential Democrat in the Slave States. He is more nearly the Calhoun of the South than any other man, and is far more popular with the slaveholders than Calhoun was in his day. His recent speech is much superior in argument, tone and tact to any effort we have seen on that side of the question from other Democratic leaders. Mr. Davis's doctrine on the whole subject is, that the slave trade should be regulated entirely by each State for itself; the laws of the United States against it being repealed. He argues at length that these laws are unconstitutional. He thinks it an outrage "to assume control over the trade of other nations and, by a police of the seas, to destroy a trade between two foreign nations, which is recognised by the laws of both, or to brand as nefarious a traffic which has existed from the earliest period of human history, and been conducted by nations which have most illustrated the annals of man. By great a departure from well established policy and obvious principle suggests the inquiry by whom and for what purpose it was made? I have been satisfied that it was one of those departures which result from substituting a temporary expedient for immutable truth."

As to the actual repeal of the laws against the slave trade, Senator Davis hopes little from Congress as much from the Supreme Court. He "regards the slave trade as sanctioned by the immemorial usage of mankind, as a consequence recognised by the Constitution," and urges that the laws against it be got rid of by the appeal to the Supreme Court.

THE WIFE CROP.—Mr. R. Buchanan, of Cincinnati, in a letter to the St. Louis Horticultural Society, says the vintage of Cincinnati will be the largest since 1858. The average yield will be about 400 gallons to the acre, although some vineyards will produce 600 to 800 gallons to the acre. Within twenty miles around Cincinnati it is estimated the crop will amount to one million gallons; and that the whole State of Ohio the present year may be safely stated at over three million of dollars in value.

Douglas vs. Douglas on the Power of Congress in the Territories.

The main object Douglas had in view, in his recent elaborate essay, was to convince people that Territories possessed as much sovereign power as States; that they derived no authority from Congress to enable them to legislate upon any matter whatever. But these positions are in manifest conflict with the doctrines he preached in Congress last winter. In his 22d of February speech in the Senate he said:

> I do not hold that squatter sovereignty is superior to the Constitution. I hold that *no such thing as sovereign power attaches to a Territory while a Territory.* I hold that a Territory possesses whatever power it derives from the Constitution *under the organic act*, and no more. I hold that all the power a Territorial Legislature possessed is derived from the Constitution and its amendments, *under the act of Congress*; and because I hold that, I denied last year that the people of a Territory, without the *consent of Congress*, could assemble at Lecompton and create an organic law for that people. I denied the validity of your Lecompton Constitution, for the reason that constitutions can only be made by sovereign power; and *because the Territory was not a sovereignty*, that it was not a constitution, but a petition. But, sir, I will not occupy time on that question. *The limit of the authority of a Territorial Legislature is the organic act* of Congress and the Constitution and its amendments.

In the above extract from his speech, the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, is as distinctly affirmed as language can make it; and not only upon the subject of Slavery but upon all other questions. "I hold," says he, "that no such thing as sovereign power attaches to a Territory while a Territory," &c. His position last winter, as defined above, coincides with the ground held by the Republicans. The powers that a Territory may exercise, according to this admission of Douglas, are simply what Congress *transfers* to them. He made this speech when the eyes of the Democratic Senators were upon him. But during the adjournment and since he has taken to writing for the Harpers and Bonners in competition with Everett and Sylvanus Cobb, he has started a new theory, or rather gathered up and galvanized Cass' defunct old Territorial sovereignty humbug. He is a funny fellow; he spends his winters in Congress preaching certain doctrines, and exhausts his summers in filling the public prin's, with arguments demolishing them. He changes his position so dexterously as to remind one of the astonishing feats performed by Baron Munchasen, who on one occasion saved his life by a wonderful exercise of presence of mind. A huge tiger bounded at him from a jungle with open mouth, and was just in the act of seizing him by the head when he ran his arm down its throat, caught it by the tail and jerked it inside out! So of Douglas. When he found that his admission of the delegated powers of the Territories, was jeopardizing his influence with the Popular Sovereignty faction, he run his arm through it and jerked it inside out.

IOWA POLITICS.

Kirkwood and Dodge at Iowa City.

(Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.)

IOWA CITY, Sept. 2, 1859.

Our city was thronged to-day with the yeomanry of our county, to hear the speeches of the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor of Iowa—Messrs. Kirkwood and Dodge. Mr. Dodge entertained the audience for some hour and a half, after which he was replied to by Mr. Kirkwood. And such an entertainment as the people of Johnson County had from this Spanish Ambassador one can scarcely imagine unless present to witness the scene. I had heard much of this "General" Dodge as he is called, but never before was privileged to behold him, and now his object upon the political questions of the day, Candidly, I must say I was disappointed in the man. Mr. Dodge is a fair representative of the Democratic party of to-day. He is southern man with southern principles. He supports the issues of his party wholly, even to the Dred Scott decision, and a slave code for the Territories. Argole as his points were, he utterly failed to show a single consistent conclusion, of the doctrines of his party as enumerated by him. He is a feeble advocate of atrocious principles. His manner of delivery and gesticulation are "hifalutin" and disgusting in the extreme.

Mr. Kirkwood replied to the General in a speech of an hour and a half. I have the testimony of more than a score of influential and respectable Democrats, that Mr. Kirkwood was far superior in point of argument, aptness, and real ability to the Democratic candidate, He answered every point made by Mr. Dodge, and many that he did not make. He completely wound and General up—slaughtered him with his own weapons, so will, resolutions, and documents, introduced by the ex-Senator while in Congress from Iowa. Mr. Kirkwood's argument upon "Squatter Sovereignty" was conclusive. The doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty and of opposition to the African Slave Trade, professed by the Democratic party of Iowa, are inconsistent with each other. If the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is entertained by the Democracy as a primary element in their creed, they must repeal the law prohibiting the foreign slave trade. Where is the difference between the purchase of a slave from Africa by a citizen of the territory of Kansas, and the purchase of a slave from Georgia? The principle embodied in the law of Congress prohibiting foreign traffic in slaves subsequent to the year 1808, is the same, and applies with equal force to the people of a territory now free, and a sovereign State as between the people of the United States and Africa. If the people have the power to prohibit the traffic in slaves with foreign countries, certainly it has the power to prohibit slavery in the territories belonging to the United States, and now free.

It would be impossible to go over the whole ground of national politics discussed by the candidates to-day; but suffice it to say that the Republican principles, broad and liberal as they are, were ably vindicated by the standard bearer of the Republican party—Hon. S. J. Kirkwood —who will in October next be triumphantly elected Governor of our noble State. The truth of this assertion we will send you greeting at that time. Mr. Dodge will not carry his party vote in this county by several hundreds. There are old matters yet unsettled between the Democracy of Iowa and Mr. Dodge, growing out of his recreancy to them while pretending to represent them in Congress. Mr. Kirkwood gains ground wherever he speaks with General Dodge. Mr. Dodge would gain votes by withdrawing from the canvass. They speak next at Tipton, Cedar Co.

The Republicans of this county have placed in nomination Gen. Bowen of this city for the State Senate. Should he be elected (of which there is no doubt) he will stand at the head and that body. He is an able man, and fine speaker. The contest for the General Assembly will be strong. A United States Senator is to be elected this winter to succeed the Hon. James Harlan. We shall elect our ticket in this county.

[From the Des Moines Citizen.]

The contest waxes warm. A larger number of speakers are now in the field, than have been announced before since the Fremont campaign. The Democracy are desperate. They have placed their old chieftains on the political race course, and are determined to make a last spasmodic effort to secure an ascendancy. They are more lavish of labor and money than they have been for a long time; and their very desperation will prompt to the employment, in the case of means, that justifies the utmost vigilance on the part of the Republicans. The State is as thoroughly Republican as it ever was. Indeed, we have the strongest reason to believe that there is a larger Republican majority now in Iowa than was ever polled. Our friends are sanguine. They tell of large gains in their favor. They expect to carry some counties that were never before carried by Republicans. They are satisfied with the record presented by a Republican Administration. They are ready to vindicate that Administration at all times and in all places. In fact it stands self-vindicated. Tax payers are satisfied. They see their State tax undergoing a steady reduction, and they are disposed to let well enough alone. The results of a Democratic administration at Washington, are in no wise attractive. Increasing expenditures and bankruptcy are the legitimate fruits of that prodigacy that characterizes the rule of a degenerate Democracy, in county, State and National affairs. Kirkwood led off in the campaign, inviting his competitor to follow. The honest enthusiasm of the Lecompton Democracy was routed at the first onset, lost his temper, and damaged his own chances by his absurd positions for the democratic rayings. Others since that time the same scene has been re-enacted, greatly to the delight of the Republicans and the mortification of their opponents. Almost every county that has been visited gives promise of an increased Republican vote, as the result of the discussion that is going on between the Gubernatorial candidates. Harlan is winning friends as he travels. His speeches are irresistible, strengthening friends and winning foes. Samuels started out on a tour, and was at once confronted by the gallant Vandever. Rusch is uttering words of cheer along the Eastern border of the State. Grimes will speak at several points, clinching the words of truth and soberness, in such a way as to admit of no escape for his assailants. As a result, many will see and correct their desperate efforts, the Sham Democracy propose a series of barbecues; but fearful that they will be met and vanquished even there, they hesitate long and gravely about announcing the points at which these mass gatherings are to be held. The Republican State Committee press them to fill out the time between the closing appointment of Dodge and the 3d Tuesday of October, by a list of appointments for the northern counties. Thus far, the invitation has not been accepted, and will probably be refused.

A large vote will be polled in October; the largest ever polled in the State, if we may judge aright the signs of the times. Republicanism will gain by this fact, as it always does; gain in the popular vote and gain in the Legislature. All that is necessary to render the result brilliant beyond the past achievements of Republicanism in Iowa, is a thorough organization, and careful watching of the "out-posts," and due attention to the closely contested counties and districts. Another struggle of the Democracy, is to give Dodge a chance for the Chairmanship commission upon the satisfactory majority in this State. Shall he be consigned to the Administration that he will be remembered? Shall we vote with Mr. Harlan's plume in the Senate. They will both fall, if they do fail. The result will be a Republican victory of the most overwhelming character. Democracy will receive its death blow, and the Republican party will come into power with a full share of the honors and responsibilities of the Federal Government.

I will forward my notes from the Fair in your next.

NOTES FROM THE STATE FAIR.

Opening Day—The Fair Grounds.

Scenes, Sights, Incidents—The Fronts.

A Cold Night and what came of it—The Front and the Corn Crop—Prospect of High Time—The Fair Grounds—Beauty of the Fair at Centralia—Arrangement of the Fair Grounds—Experiments—The Steam Plow Trials—The Progress during the Week—The Horse Tamers—Horse Shower—"The Fancy," Pickpockets.

FREEPORT, Sept. 6th, 1859.

To say that your correspondent slept cold during his night ride to Freeport would be an impertinent and uncalled for dignity given to a circumstance of mere personal discomfort—a matter of a quilt, blanket or shawl more or less, and ordinarily to be remedied or endured quietly, without invoking a steam press to bear it to your thousands of readers. But, unfortunately, the same reduced temperature that visited my trip to Freeport, extended its influences along a line of road traversing a rich agricultural part of our State, and I did but share that which in other quarters was of more disastrous meaning and result. Corn-fields that, despite the drought, gave promise of a goodly yield, whose ears were filling with the grain that should have borne good and needed tidings to ears and purses human, were "out" the same night with myself, and the work of the frost is recorded sadly on their blighted and scarred blades. All through our northern tier of counties, if the half-ripened corn can, from present disadvantages, recover enough to aid in the hog crop, it will be all that is expected of it, and more than hundreds of late goodly acres will realize.

This State Fair, which to-day fills Freeport to overflowing, will be a remarkable occasion, not only in itself, but in the opportunity afforded for comparing notes among farmers from all over the State on these remarkable vicissitudes. Freeport is full to overflowing, and still they come. On one train from Chicago on Saturday came a liberal accession to the attendance and attractions of the State Fair. There were many entries on Saturday, and the Fair week this morning opened with five hundred entries.

This pleasant city is happily located for this great Agricultural gathering, the seventh exhibition of our State Society. Last year the managers wisely passed over into Egypt, and pitching their camp in Centralia, saw gathered thither such a show of stock and horses, and the products of farm and garden as is no common sight among similar occasions wherever located. Added to this was the sterling advantage gained of calling out enthusiasm and collecting exhibitors from a section of our State well known and famed for doing good things in the line of the agriculturist and the stock grower, yet a little prone to be shy and reclose as a whole on the crowning merits of their region, and seldom won largely over by telling from their fatness the attractions of the exhibitions of the State Society when held in Northern Illinois. Centralia in very many individual instances broke the ice, and the present fair at Freeport already contains exhibitions of stock from stock growers long before north of Springfield in such capacity.

This city, the county-seat of Stephenson county, (which is not what its Court House would indicate—a one-horse, wooden affair) is the center of a well settled and populous region, and has taken hold with a will for the success of the Fair. It is having wrought thus well, is destined from present promises to reap its reward.

Forty-five acres have been enclosed for the Fair Grounds, on a fine slope about half a mile west of the town, from which it is in full view. It has been the common expression with visitors here to-day that never were Fair Grounds more happily located. The Committe have shown good taste in the selection and apportionment of surface. The main entrance for the horse and stock has been followed which give three sides of the enclosure for upwards of five hundred stalls. Ample provision has been made for stock of lesser kind. Choice fowls crow and cackle, and scream, and cry "*Joe Clark, Joe Clark!*" in a neat pagoda for their own use. A liberal ring has been made for the display of stock, and exhibition of points of bone, muscle and speed, in the stock of the cattle grower and the horse fancier, and at the entrance extremity is quite a settlement of temporary structures, partly shaded by a scanty grove of young trees where the officials of the Fair transact their business. The quarters for the Superintendent and Secretary are of a goodly scale and convenience. The editorial fraternity have a sanctum appointed and set apart—we members of our humble and useful calling have already registered their names.

The several departments of exhibition not enumerated are filling up, though thus far as doubtless will be the case throughout, stock takes the lead. Farkes Osmun Flow is here, that great farm locomotive which thinks nothing of a twenty acre patch of plowing. It was on exhibition at Centralia last year and there it was alone, now it is to have competitors, as two or three steam plows are up the way to engage in the great trial on Thursday next, on a tract set apart in the south west angle of the Grounds.

The Floral Hall is a fine structure and already beautifully decorated with evergreens, and under the hands of many assistants was this morning receiving its more characteristic and appropriate attractions.

The machine and implement departments, already present attractions which however will bear to wait until more fully supported by entries yet to arrive. This is but the opening day, and order has not yet begun to be very clearly developed out of the confusion of fresh arrivals.

The following will give your readers the programme of the exhibition for the days of the Fair, or rather that share of the exhibition which will bring its strong points more fully before the committees and the spectators.

ORDER OF EXHIBITION IN THE RING AT STATE FAIR.

TUESDAY.... Two o'clock—General display of Driving on the Ring.

WEDNESDAY..Ten o'clock—Shows of Bulls and Work Oxen.

" One o'clock—Stallions.

THURSDAY.... Ten o'clock—Thorough Bred Cows and Heifers.

" One o'clock—Brood Mares and Fillys, and same in harness.

FRIDAY.....Ten o'clock—Grade Fat Cattle and Sweep stakes.

" One o'clock—Harness and Saddle Horses Sweepstakes, &c.

Thus it will be seen that the mornings are to be given to the herds, lordly and lowing, and the afternoon to the horse and his cousins the mules, jacks and jennies. As these, when they transpire, will give the best arrangement for the reference proposed for your columns, I defer until then all details.

The horse tamers are out in full force. Such is the force of example, such the innate proclivity in the human race for imitation, that Blondin and Bosco have all the small boys in the country off on perilous excursions on clothes lines, and tops of garden fences, and giddy ridgepoles of barns; so when Rarey and his horse-taming skill came in before the Queen herself, and got name and fame and goodly guineas from English nobility, the furore could not but prevail among those learned in horse lore, after the Rarey-tying process, to go and do likewise. One Calhoun, has a side show on the Fair grounds, and delights his audiences with his skill in putting himself and horse on a full length in quantity, and the quality for domestic use, recognize the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. By it the settlers in the Territory were, upon their petition, or on the order of Congress, to establish a temporary government, by adopting the constitution and laws of any one of the original States, so that such laws, nevertheless, should be subject to alteration by their ordinary legislature. If this plan had declared that the settlers had this right independent of Congress, then it would have been pure and unadulterated squatter-sovereignty; but it did no such thing. The right was to be derived from Congress, and consequently amounts to nothing more than this—that Congress thought it expedient, in the then condition of the country, to grant them this request. At that time there was no general government with power to make and enforce laws for the government of the territory. There was only a confederation of States represented by a Congress with power to make recommendations, but without any power to enforce them—so that Mr. Jefferson's plan, or something like it, was the only one which they could adopt for the government. But in 1787, simultaneously with the adoption of the Constitution, the same Congress adopted the ordinance of 1787, which repudiates the idea of squatter-sovereignty, and which has been the basis of all subsequent territorial acts. So that Mr. Jefferson's plan, diluted upon by Senator Douglas with such raptures, was adopted as a temporary expedient, as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances of the times, remained on the statute-book a dead letter (no government having been organized under it) for the space of three years, and was then abandoned forever. And yet it is brought in as an argument by a statesman aspiring to the Presidency, to cut an important figure, while he ignores as unimportant all the subsequent practice of the Government upon the same subject.

His next witness is the Constitution of the United States, the adoption of which he considers a recognition of squatter-sovereignty. Speaking of the convention which adopted it, he says:

> "Having thus divided the powers of government into three appropriate departments, with which they had always been familiar, they proceeded to confer upon the federal government substantially the same powers which they as colonies had been willing to concede to the British Government, and to reserve to the States and the people the same rights and privileges which they as colonies had denied to the British Government during the entire struggle which terminated in our independence, and which they had claimed for themselves and their posterity as the birthright of all freemen, inalienable when organized into political communities, and to be enjoyed and exercised by colonies, territories, and provinces as fully and completely as by sovereign States."

Let us take it in broken doses. This is a strange rhapsody even for Senator Douglas. They "conferred upon the federal government substantially the same powers which they as colonies had been willing to concede to the British Government." Well, let us see. They conferred upon the federal government power to levy a duty on tea imported into the United States; yet they as colonies fought the British Government seven long years for doing the same thing. They conferred on the federal government power to regulate the African slave-trade; yet Senator Douglas says they as colonies claimed the right to regulate the slave-trade for themselves in their own way. "And to reserve to the States and the people the same rights and privileges which they as colonies had denied to the British Government." They, as colonies, denied to the British Government the right and privilege of imposing a duty on tea; yet they have not reserved that right and privilege to the States. Senator Douglas says that they as colonies denied to the British Government the right and privilege of regulating the African slave-trade; yet they have not reserved that right and privilege to the States. I have noticed the only colonial grievances specified by Judge Douglas, and shown that everything which he says was claimed by the colonies, has been surrendered by the Constitution to the federal government.

The colonies were unwilling to be taxed by the British Government, because they had no representation in Parliament. They were willing to be taxed by Congress, because they were represented in Congress. This is precisely the difference in the two cases. Nothing but Senator Douglas' political necessities could have driven him into so fatuous a line of argument.

His only other witness whose testimony I propose to examine, is the opinion of the Court in the Dred Scott case. It will, I am sure, surprise most people to learn that this opinion has been invoked in support of Squatter Sovereignty, for it has generally been considered that if that opinion did nothing else it most effectually extinguished Squatter Sovereignty. But let us see if in this, as in relation to the power of Congress to govern Territories, every body has been mistaken. Judge Taney in his opinion says:

> "The power to acquire necessarily carries with it the power to preserve and apply to the purposes for which it was acquired. The form of government to be established necessarily rested in the discretion of the authority which possessed the right; and the duty to establish the one that would be best suited for the protection and security of the citizens of the United States, and other inhabitants who might be authorized to take up their abode there, and that must always depend upon the existing condition of the Territory, as to the number and character of its inhabitants, and their situation in the Territory. In some cases a government, consisting of persons appointed by the General Government, would best subserve the interests of the Territory, when the inhabitants were few and scattered, and new in one another. In other instances, it would be more advisable to commit the powers of self-government to the people who had settled in the Territory, as being the most competent to determine what best for their own interests. But some form of civil authority would be absolutely necessary to organize and preserve civilized society, and prepare it to become a State; and what is the best form must always depend on the condition of the Territory at the time, and the choice of the mode must depend upon the exercise of discretionary power by Congress, acting within the scope of its constitutional authority, and not infringing upon the rights of persons, or rights of property, which are fundamental. What rights he may enjoy there to reside, or for any other lawful purpose. It was acquired by the exercise of this discretionary power, and it must be governed in like manner until it is fitted to be a State."

Again he says:

> Upon these considerations, it is the opinion of the court that the act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned is not warranted by the constitution, and is therefore void."

And again he says:

> "And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a territorial government to exercise them."

Senator Douglas must have known that this opinion was directly opposed to the construction he sought to put upon it. In introducing it into his essay he had a purpose. He had unequivocally indorsed it. In this indorsement was damaging his prospects at the North, and although he knew his construction of it to be clearly erroneous, yet it would enable him to say that it was according to that construction that he had endorsed it, and that if that was not its meaning, then he did not approve it.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CROPS.

THE LATE FROSTS, ETC.

GRAYVILLE, White County, Ill., Aug. 31, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The wheat crop here, when brought to the test of the threshing machine, has proved to be much inferior, and cannot be set down at more than half a crop. Oats and Grass light. The late rains have revived late Potatoes, and promise a fair crop; early ones, owing to the hot dry weather in June and July, are poor. Corn, up-daily in the Wabash Bottoms, is excellent.

In the report of the Horticultural meeting at Jonesboro last June, by the Society of Agriculture, I noticed to me note of anew variety of Strawberry "Wilson's Albany." I cultivate "McAvoy's Superior," large early scarlet, and Peabody's Seedling, but find Wilson's Albany so far superior to all others, I cannot help recommending your readers who have a patch of ground to cultivate it. It is a hard-pistilate requiring no male fertiliser, a most surprising producer early and late, and, when *left* until *fully ripe*, of fine flavor. Now is the time to prepare a piece of ground by deep digging and manuring, and plant in beds 4½ feet wide, 18 inches between the plants, which may be readily procured at $2.50 ₱ 100. I have seen many acres of humbug in many places, and seeds highly lauded in spec.ous advertisements, but dull a bit is there, in Wilson's Albany Strawberry and Allens Antwerp Raspberry.

Yours respectfully, SYDNEY STACEY.

STERLING, Whiteside Co., Ill., Sept. 5, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

As no one has reported the condition of the crops from this vicinity, we would call your attention to the fact that the prospect for anything like a full crop is very poor indeed. The frost last week has damaged the Corn so that not half the average yield will be realized.

Sweet Potatoes and Sugar Cane have "gone by the board."

Farmers in this section did not estimate their Wheat and Oats as high as many did in other places, and yet when they came to thresh they are sadly disappointed at the result, the yield will not bring one-half their estimate.

Mr. Jacob Powell, near here, farms about four hundred acres, and had one hundred and thirty acres of Wheat, and thought it a low estimate at twenty bushels to the acre; but when he came to thresh, the yield was only eleven bushels to the acre.

Rain on all through this section, and the farmers are in very low spirits and sorrow over the weather here.

Yours truly, TERRELL & HARRIS.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 5th, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

During a week's travel through the southern and central portions of the State, I have had every opportunity to learn the true condition of the crops, from harvest and observation. The Wheat yield south of the Central Railroad has been a full average in quantity, and the quality for domestic use of late years. In one locality a field of white blue-stem yielded 27 bushels the acre and turned the beam on 62 lbs to the bushel. In St. Joseph County particularly, and on good spots throughout neighboring counties, the average to the acre will stand as high as 18 bushels; but I am inclined to think the good quality of the grain has caused exaggerated reports as to quantity to be put forth by buyers and heavy Wheat raisers.

All sections of this State have been visited by frost during every month of the present year—a fact which furnishes a basis for all manner of gloomy reports about Corn, Buckwheat, potatoes, &c. However, such a state of weather has not occurred since the "cold snap" of 1816. Undoubtedly the frosts of the 26th, 27th and 28th ult. did some damage to the south in the north-eastern and Grand River sections; but throughout the range of counties west of Wayne and Monroe I have every reason to believe the only present injury is to fodder. Buckwheat on the ground has, however, everywhere been killed. Potatoes and other garden vegetables have been pretty extensively injured by the drought and continued cold weather. The yield of Oats in this section and the Holland district is uniformly reported as good.

Through a farmer in Macomb County I learn a crop item worth especial mention. He has visited a field there, of the Peabody variety, which shows an average height of thirteen feet, with twelve ears on the stalk. I am inclined to think it is an "Egyptian" report re-located, as I have seen very few fields which would bear the stiffening in a shirt collar in a moderately sized

WOLVERINE.

IMPORTANT TO DAIRYMEN.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Allow me, through your Weekly Paper, to make a few remarks in reference to the great importance of saving Rye for feeding Cows especially in a dry season. It should be sown on the first of August, but September will answer, and the farmer can commence feeding in October, and continue until the middle of May—except when wet, and then he can harvest it to do besides per acre.

Farmers should sow ten to thirty acres. One acre will support two teams through the fall in good order. It is the most profitable of all cereal crops—when the dairy is taken into consideration, and it is the best food to insure good sweet flavoring butter, and to make such, Cows must have good nutritious food,

FOLSOM DOBERTY.

Dry Goods.

1859...FALL DRY GOODS...1859

GREAT ATTRACTION!

T. B. CARTER

136 Lake Street,

RETAILER AND JOBBER

—OF—

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

FOR CASH!

Has been receiving a very large Stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

—IN—

SILKS, DELAINES, MERINOS, VALENCIAS & CALICOES.

EMBROIDERIES, of newest and best styles, very cheap.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS, HOSIERY and GLOVES,

In Great Variety.

Ladies and Gents Underskirts and Drawers, Of all Sizes and Qualities.

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

In Cloths and Cassimeres.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Sheetings, Table Linens, Napkins, &c.

The Best Stock in Market.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

se5-ad1f-2m

EUREKA, EUREKA!

THE EUREKA WOVEN SKIRT!

EQUAL IN

Durability and Style of Finish to anything Ever Offered in this Market.

OSBORNE & VINCENT, DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S, And others,

Corsets, Skirt Supporters, &c., &c.

A. G. Downs & Co.

150 . . . Lake Street. . . . 150

jy9

Safes, Locks, &c.

WILDER'S

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WE ARE NOT GIVEN AWAY

But we shall meet the market, and

DO A LITTLE BETTER THAN ANY OTHER SAFE HOUSE IN THE WORLD!

OVER ONE HUNDRED SOLD

Since January Last!

PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,

197 South Water street.

CHICAGO BANK AND HOUSE

Lock Manufactory.

The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have opened

A BRANCH OF THEIR NEW YORK HOUSE

in the city of Chicago, where they intend manufacturing and keeping for sale, a full assortment of

BANK, PRISON, SAFE AND HOUSE LOCKS

—AND—

House Trimmings.

Having availed ourselves of the latest improvements in machinery for the facilitating of our work, we are enabled to offer our locks at reduced rates.

Particular attention will be given to the Bell Hanging and Jobbing Department.

DAY, NEWELL & MINER,

39 South Franklin St., Chicago.

LILLIE'S IMPROVED

Safes and Locks.

—SOLD BY—

E. J. WOOLLEY,

At Fairbanks' Scale Depot,

No. 35 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

ja5-1y&2p-1y

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

ON FIFTH AVENUE,

At the Intersection of Broadway, opposite Madison Square,

NEW YORK.

To be Opened August 23d, 1859,

This location is the most desirable of any in this great metropolis, being the most healthy, airy and central in the city, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Depots.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of many years study and experience, to render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that study and long experience have suggested, have been introduced.

Every convenience has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the danger of conflagration, a deficiency double brick walls from cellar to roof, foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire-proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual Railways, a VERTICAL RAILWAY is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to the upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air in the highest degree to the interior of the building.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public Drawing Rooms and Parlors, connecting which are the Dining Rooms. There is a grand Promenade Hall. Suites of spacious Parlors, Chambers and Dressing-Rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, travelling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business has been added to the above named facilities. And there is a Telegraph Office connecting with all parts of the country.

Bullard and Chase Rooms of the most approved style and appointments are provided with the latest features of the day.

The Furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to JAMES A. GAYLER, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

In order to insure immediate attention.

The entire management of this Hotel will be under the direction of Mr. FRANK TAYLOR, proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Tremont and Pearl Place Houses in Mobile.

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO

WINTER WHALE OIL—

KEROSENE OIL,
COAL OIL,
SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
TANNER'S OIL,

A large stock for sale very low by PENTON & CO.

Bay Rum—Prime,

In Bottles or by the gallon, for sale by PENTON & CO.

Sponge! Sponge! Sponge!

BATHING, CARRIAGE AND WASHING.

A large assortment for sale low by

PENTON & CO.

LONG LOOKED FOR—Come at LAST.

The Punch Conchas.

We have just received a limited Invoice of the favorite size of the brand PUNCH. It is seldom we find a Cigar in this city "Worth Smoking," but when they are good,

Buck & Rayner's

CENTRAL PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE.

HARBOR AND RIVER WORK.

THE undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of PERCUSSION BORING, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Orders left at the office of the Chicago Dock Company, foot of Rush street, will receive prompt attention.

THADDEUS HYATT.

Chicago, July 16, 1859. jy16-1m

Dry Goods.

FROM THE FIRST GREAT

Auction Sale of the Season.

We will exhibit on WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31st, over 200 PIECES

CHOICE LYONS DRESS SILKS,

Imported for

FIRST-CLASS N. Y. CITY RETAIL TRADE,

Which owing to the excessive INVOICATIONS, we have bought and will sell 20 to 30 per cent.

BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION,

Do Not Buy Silks at any Price

Elsewhere, as we are selling them

AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE COMPETED WITH IN THIS CITY.

New and Choice Fall Goods,

RECEIVED DAILY FROM AUCTION,

From Manufacturers and Importers direct.

Prices guaranteed lower in every instance than can be bought elsewhere.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

Nos. 167 & 169 Lake Street.

Refrigerators, Ranges, &c.

DRAPER'S PATENT SELF CLEANING

WATER FILTER.

This is the thing to attach to the Hydrant, to take the impurities out of the water, for Drinking, Cooking and Washing.

It needs only to be tried to show its great value.

FOR SALE AT

E.

Educational.

AGO ACADEMY.—The
ear of the Misses LANE & BAKER'S
e Ladies will commence on MONDAY,
at their School House, No. 318 Wabash
be made to the following gentlemen, True-
tion:
B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq.,
Hickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq.,
Henry Farman, Esq.,
I. H. Burch, Esq.
DEPARTMENT OF THE
RSITY OF MICHIGAN.
Regents, of the University of Michigan, in
tablished a Law Department therein, and ap-
ROFESSORS, viz.:
V. CAMPBELL,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan
RLES I. WALKER,
MAS M. COOLEY,
Professors are assigned the various branches
all its departments, including Constitutional,
Maritime, Commercial and Criminal Law,
ovidence, and the Jurisprudence of the United
is given by Lectures, Recitations, Examina-
Club Courts, and by other methods best cal-
the full, exact and practical knowledge of the
extends through a period of two years, each
ring the 1st of October, and closing the last
e following year.
ter at any time, but are strongly advised
ning commence with the first year.
the University Law Library, which is to be
ecessary; but the terms of admission to
ich they will be subject, they are exported to
ssession of the best books which they
ion to use at their rooms.
ee $40 Matriculation fee, and $5 annually for
of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on those
the course and pass an approved examination.
inction will be conferred upon graduates by
Professors at Detroit, or to the President of the
Ann Arbor, or to any member of the Board of
of Regents confer, except from the medi-
ediction of the Professors, the trifling amount
), and the fine spirit with which the establish-
ngements to secure access to the Library and
the Law Department will at once take po-
leading institutions of the country.
of the Board of Regents,
J. BARIMAN JOHNSON,
B. L. BAXTER,
D. McINTYRE,
Of the Law Committee.
6239
VAN NORMAN INSTI-
TUTE,
and French School for Young Ladies,
Nos. 5 and 8 West 38th Street,
two doors from Fifth Avenue, New York.
on the 14th day of September next. The in-
upon the highest end, in all respects, the most
ation for school purposes in the city. The
ve, and expensive furniture for school, and
water furnaces, thus securing the two full
a barrel influx of pure air, and a blood, com-
erature. A large, airy room, occupying one
east end of the building, is fitted and furnished
the personal graces, attention to which consti-
ool is assisted by Ladies of the highest qualifi-
ve standing.
masters are employed for French, Italian, Ger-
Music, Harp, and other accomplishments.
friends and patrons the Principal refers to
Peck, Fanue, D. D. President of the North-
versity; Carlton Lant, Esq., of Chicago;
Hon. Wm. Kent, Professor of the North-
versity; Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D.; Pres-
ity University; Rev. Thomas Dewing, D. D.;
Dr. Hon. James Harper, and Horace
ew York City.
ther information apply for Prospectus to Rev. D. T.
AN, LL. D., Principal.
NG LADIES' HIGH
OOL, No. 63 Elm Place, between Van Buren
streets, Miss M. Stevens, Principal. The Fall
School will commence on Monday, September
set 2w x.
UNIVERSITY.—The next
of the Academic Department of Lind Universi-
at Lake Forest will commence
EDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st.
Class in the Collegiate Department will be
the same time.
ition address S. F. MILLER, A. M.,
ago, Ill.
selm 7 tin
DEN CITY INSTITUTE—
Harrison Street, near State. The Sixth
will commence on Monday, September 9th,
ng in the Summer Vacation commences
particulars apply from 9 to 2 o'clock A. M. to
H. O. SNOW, Principal.
CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
of Miss Stuart and Miss Bonney, will commence MONDAY,
th, 1859. Number of pupils limited to twenty.
T. W. BUCK, A. M.,
Principal.
. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH
FRENCH Day and Boarding School for Young
28 and 112 East street, corner of Fifth Avenue,
ned in 1857, contains all the advantages of the
in the City. The entrance of pupils is at any
dates and references see circular, which may be
the Institution, or at C. G. Gridley & Co.'s, Lake
and 41.
ol will begin on Tuesday, September 20th.
W SCHOOL
—OF—
University of Chicago.
ol will be opened on Wednesday the 21st day
ber next.
address will be delivered by Hon. DAVID
Pres. of New York.
ctors are
HON. HENRY BOOTH,
mber of the State and National Law School of
the State of New York.
M. WILSON, & Hon. GRANT GOODRICH,
Of Chicago.
he three terms, of twelve weeks each, in the
ol course of study will occupy two years, or
of the four branches of the course, namely
y Admiralty, Commercial, International and
Law, and the Jurisdiction of the United
es a less extensive course of Commercial Juris-
ence will be given.
term begins on the Third Wednesday of Septem-
next term on the First Wednesday in January,
on the Second Wednesday in April, and the
Collegiate Year the whole will be a public examina-
Faculty and Trustees of the University,
when any student who has attended the school
terms, and is found competent, will receive the
degree of Bachelor of Laws.
ion will be due for the first term, and $25 for
afterwards.
ffers to the school is under the Charter of
ity, and entitles Law Students to all privileges
other Colleges and Universities.
ion for admission may be made to either of the
Chicago.
August 17, 1859. aug9-a166 1m
W'S SEMINARY—No. 275
street, North Division. The fifth school year
ence Monday, September 5th, 1859. Male and
ls received. Prices of tuition, $20 and $30 per
ort thirty-three per cent. For further particulars
Mr. Cook's bookstore.
O. T. SNOW, Principal.
RBORN SEMINARY, No.
Wabash avenue.—Z. GRAVES, A. M. Principal,
ssisted by a full corps of Teachers, will begin
Sept. 19th, and continue forty-two weeks.
Collegiate Department, $16; Intermediate, $12;
French and German each $4 extra; and Draw-
Instrumental Music will be taught by
school at the beginning of the term. Circulars
ined at the Seminary or principal Book Stores.
NG LADIES' SEMINARY
AND
LLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
MONROE, MICH.
Academic Year of this Boarding School for
will be open upon TUESDAY, the 27th of
ext.
of Professors and Instructors are at the head of
ments.
ition offers superior advantages to Young Ladies
ing a thorough and practical education.
French, German, Italian, Spanish, Classical,
Vocal and instrumental Music, Music, Or-
Drawing and Painting will be taught by
ors in these departments will find this Institu-
of its kind in every respect. A large addition has been
whole institution ornamented in fine architectu-
ments.
ition in English, Rooms furnished and car-
ies are pumped to any desired story in the
ings, containing full information, address
E. J. BOYD, Monroe, Mich. aug5-m2 2m
ERSON HIGH SCHOOL.
ies and Females, No. 109 West Monroe street,
The next term will commence on Monday,
For Circulars apply to A. B. Bryan, Douglas,
Jefferson street, or Jefferson avenue.
H. C. MILES, Principal, P. O Box 1739.
Jefferson street, N. W. Miles, Assistant.
ly room and Mr. H. C. Miles, my successor
High School, to all intents and purposes.
M. R. GLEASON."
OUIS UNIVERSITY, COR-
of Ninth street and Washington avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Session of this Institution—founded in 1830,
1st—will open on the last Monday, 27th, of
ember, with a Short Vacation.
ete department comprises two courses of in-
ion, the Commercial or Classical,
ession, payable quarterly or semi-annually, in
ce.
Tuition, per session.....$ 10
Incidental Fee (for Apparatus).....10
Washing articles washed.....20
ing of Furniture by the Institution).....2
Bed.....40
Bedding.....40
Use of Library.....2
REV. F. COOSEMANS, S. J. Pres't.
ER, Splotter, 115 Dearborn st, Chicago.

Special Notices.

☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! Mara-
VILLA!—The most wonderful preparation known for De-
stroying Dandruff, Curing Baldness, Relieving Sick Head-
aches, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Producing
Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods
Dealers, and by the proprietors. Price 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
* In all accomplish all that is claimed for it, and no one
need fear or mourn the loss of hair if they will use your
Maravilla.
s2o-3m-a213 J. M. BRADSTREET, 207 Broadway, N.Y.

☞ Those who are Curious to
witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberteuf
(late assistant at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manu-
facture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig
and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and exam-
ine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can de-
tect the artifice from the natural when adjusted to the
head.

☞ Notice.—The undersigned,
Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are
by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for
its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on
deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.
H. A. TUCKER & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Re-
medy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Ca-
tarrh Office rooms, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake
and Wells street. A circular, with full particulars of dis-
ease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a
penny postage stamp. my21 d365-6m

Business Cards.

ANDRICK & BALLARD,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 6 Metallurgist Block, Lake street,
Corner of Clark and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS H. ANDRICK. (au11 a167 3m) HENRY C. BALLARD.

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for
every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Brisk, CALVIN O. HURT
FREDERICK SPIES. (jy2 d189-1y)

J. THORNE CLARKSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 5 Portland Block,
NOTARY PUBLIC. Chicago, Ill. my26-1y

FRANKLIN WEBSTER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 13 Methodist Church Block,
Corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago.
my3-1y-1275

A. W. SLAYBACK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 20 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
Attends the Courts of Cook, Du Page, Kane, Lake, Will, Kankakee
and Nodaway Counties. Refers by permission to Samuel
Allen, Sec. Lincoln Child, Pratt & Co., St. Louis; Smith,
Gore & Co., St. Louis; Dudley, George & Turner, St. Louis;
Hon. Gov. Abbott, John S. Cox, Philadelphia; J. Wagner, Wilson &
Co., Philadelphia; Hon. Wm. Kent, New York; Hon. Wm. C.
Gray, City; Mooney, Cohn & Co., New York; Hon. M.
Higbie, Esq., St. Joseph, Mo. my3-1y

BRANCH, SHANNON & PARKER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
Practice in all the Courts of Northwestern Missouri; also,
in Kansas Territory, and in the Supreme Court of Missouri.
Taxes paid for non-residents. All business entrusted to them
will be faithfully attended to, and all collections promptly
remitted one day of payment.
REFERENCES:
Solomon Sturges, Chicago, Ill.; John Corby, St. Joseph,
Mo.; Gerrish, Mellen & Co., Boston; Mass.; Hall & Co., St.
Louis, Mo.; Giles F. Filley, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Wm.
Hall, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
B. S. BRANCH. D. R. SHANNON. J. C. PARKER.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
39 South Water Street,
Are now receiving their Spring Stock of Fine Papers and
Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices.
Printing paper of every size and best quality. oct-1y29

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
Clinton street, between Randolph and Carroll, Chicago,
Illinois.
HENRY WARRINGTON,
Manufacturer of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines,
Machinery and Mill Gearing.
☞ Castings made to order and Repairing promptly at-
tended to. feb9-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass
and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Lamps and Can-
dles, Wooden Ware, Brushes, &c., No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27 56-1y

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
Scott & Morse,
Respectfully call the attention of
COUNTRY DEALERS,
Builders, Consumers, and the trade generally, to their
Stock of
SAGINAW LUMBER,
which we claim is not surpassed in the market for quality.
We have a large stock of
1st, 2d and 3d Clear Wide Lumber,
CLEAR AND COMMON FLOORING,
FENCING, COMMON BOARDS,
JOIST, SCANTLING, TIMBER, LATH, &c. &c.
We are prepared to offer to the trade superior induce-
ments, and therefore we solicit from all parties purchasing
Lumber, an examination of our DOCK and SCHEDULE
OF PRICES before purchasing elsewhere. We are cer-
tainly interested in offering all Dealers and Consumers
☞ Office and Yard, foot of Harrison street, West side,
South Branch.
SCOTT & MORSE.
apl1-a281-3m

LUMBER FOR SALE.
GEO. ALLING & CO.,
Office and Yard on Lumber street, above Twelfth, (W. Side,)
Dealers in Saginaw Pine.
We have constantly on hand, for sale cheap, the following
Dry and well assorted Lumber, equal to any in this market:
Dressed and Undressed Common Flooring.
" " Siding.
1st, 2d and 3rd Clear, Common, Barrs, Joists and Scantling,
Shingles, Lath, &c. Also—Hickory, Oak, Ash, Maple
and Whitewood.
au22-a185-3m

HENRY HOWLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Gang-Sawed Saginaw Lumber,
—ALSO—
LATHS, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS,
AND DRESSED LUMBER.
Office and Yards—South Clark Street,
ADJOINING RAILROAD BRIDGE.
Occupying the large yards South of and adjoining the
track of the Illinois Central; Galena & Chicago Union;
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads,
St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroads, our facili-
ties are unsurpassed for any dealers in the
city for shipping Lumber into the
Country by Canal or Rail.
Cars Loaded in Our Own Yards,
WHERE THIRTY CARS
MAY BE LOADED AT THE SAME TIME,
Saving to the Purchaser all Loss by Breakage and Expense
of Cartage.
HENRY HOWLAND,
my29 d331-2m LOYD C.

CHEAP COAL! CHEAP COAL!
Owing to the present low rates of Freight,
Price, Morris & Co.,
Will sell coal at the following low price:
Briar Hill, (screened).....$4.00 per ton.
Erie, (screened).....4.00 per ton.
Scranton Egg, (screened).....5.00 per ton.
Lackawna Egg, (screened).....5.00 per ton.
Bloomburg.....5.00 per ton.
Office and Yard
144 North Water and 126 Canal street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
se1 a295 2w

NOTICE to Consumers of Coal—
Persons desirous to obtain stocks of Coal and Wood
for Winter use will consult their own interests by buying
at the present unusually low prices offered by
HIGGINS & LIGHTHALL,
Cor. Market and Madison-sts.
On premises of American Transportation Company.

WANTED—Ten active and industrious men, to whom
good wages will be given. Also, a boy who can read, be able to
speak German, and who are well acquainted in this city, to
canvass the different city districts.
H. & L.
au11 a165 1m

Leather and Findings,

CONDICT, WOOLLEY CO.,
No. 52.....Lake Street.....No. 52
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLES,
Saddlery Hardware,
HORSE BLANKETS,
Carriage Trimmings,
LEATHER,
SHOE FINDINGS, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELT-
ING, LACE LEATHER, &c., &c.
se3-a297-3m

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A
desirable parcel of the above just received.
Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own
Tanning at our low rates.
No. 230 Lake Street,
au28 O. C. WALLIS & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall
Stock of
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
Harness and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c.
Also, the largest assortment of
Kit and Shoe Findings,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from
the country carefully and promptly attended to.
HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
sep27-2m1 No. 29 Lake street, Chicago.

CHICAGO MARBLE COMPANY
Organized July 1, 1859. Office and Manufactory, cor-
ner of Sixth and Washington Streets.
O. SHEEHAN | E. STOCK | G. W. PRICKETT
Have formed a Joint Stock Company in the
law of the State, with a view to carrying on, on the
pose of manufacturing Marble in all its branches.
jy16 d331-3m

Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE—
MARSH BROTHERS,
110 RANDOLPH & 106 LAKE ST.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL STOCK
From New York, Boston
and Philadelphia,
Our customers, and any wishing to purchase, may be sure
of finding
RICHER GOODS,
LARGER STOCK,
and LOWER PRICES,
than we have ever before offered.
SPRING BEDS,
MATTRASSES,
and SOFAS.
Of our own manufacture.
We are Manufacturing and Purchasing
largely
AND SELLING FOR CASH,
AT LOWER PRICES,
than any other House in the West.
MARSH BROTHERS,
110 Randolph St. 106 Lake St.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
JOHN WEST
IS NOW OPENING HIS
CARPET HALL,
111----Lake Street----111
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
OILCLOTHS
—AND—
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
JOHN WEST.
NO. 111.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 111
(au18-3y-c209)

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—
C. MORGAN,
199 . . . Lake Street . . . 199
Is now selling the large and beautiful stock of
ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT
FURNITURE,
At less than New York cost. It is one of the largest and
best selected Stocks of Furniture west of New York, and
will be sold for Cash at Cost, and many articles of splendid
Rosewood and Mahogany
For much less than cost. Among the numerous articles
comprising this stock, are New and Elegant Styles of
Parlor, Bedroom and Library in Satin,
—OF—
ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND OAK
Color
From $14 to $150. Hat Trees of every kind,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS OF
Every description. Prices ranging from $4 to $60. In short
every kind of Furniture Suitable for
HOUSE FURNISHING,
May be had at the Lowest Cash Prices, by applying as
above.
P. S.—I am also constantly receiving new Furniture from
New York and Boston of the Latest Styles, Most Approved
Patterns, and of the most substantial and durable make.
my7-1y

BABCOCK & PEEK,
[Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.]
171.....Randolph Street.....171
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO
CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON
FURNITURE,
In Great Variety.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bed-
steads and Bureaus.
☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and to
Furnishing Hotels etc. a16-a230-1y

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
—AT—
NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES.
FACTS WORTH KNOWING.
30 Per Cent Saved in the Purchase.
SHEARER, PAINE & STRONG,
Having Removed to
JONES' NEW IRON FRONT STORE,
No. 200 RANDOLPH STREET,
Are now prepared to exhibit to their old Customers, and to
the public generally, the largest and best assorted
STOCK OF FURNITURE
West of New York, which they have recently received, and
are now opening, consisting in part of MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, and WALNUT
PARLOR FURNITURE,
In Brocatelle, De Laine, Plush and Hair Cloth, Enamelled,
Oak, Chamber, Mahogany, and Rosewood Chamber Furniture
of New and Elegant Designs, from the best manufactories
in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.
ALSO,
An extensive variety of Mahogany, Walnut and Rose-
wood Tete-a-Tetes, Easy Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Easy Rock-
ing Chairs, Sewing Chairs, Divans, Couches and Lounges,
Etagere, Marble Top Tables, Centre Tables, Secretaries and
Sideboards, Patent Spring Beds, Curled Hair, Cotton and
Husk Patent Wire Mattresses, Fine Husk Seated
Chairs, Carved Oak Extension Tables, Oak Dining Chairs,
One Seal Chairs of every description.
—ALSO—
DINING ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Goods manufactured here to order out of the BEST MA-
TERIALS.
We are constantly receiving from SHEARER & JONES,
New York, and SHEARER & PAINE, Boston, Manufac-
turers, the
LATEST PATTERNS
And most approved styles of Goods, which will make it a
great inducement to those
FURNISHING HOTELS AND HOUSES
To examine our Stock before sending East.
No parties visiting the City for the Purchase of Furniture
should fail to examine
Our Mammoth Stock,
Before Making their Purchases.
TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.
We are prepared to prove that Furniture of every grade
from the Kitchen to the Parlor, will be furnished from our
Establishment at from 30 per cent less than any in the West.
SHEARER, PAINE & STRONG,
202 - - Randolph Street, - - 202
se1-a277

ROSE HILL CEMETERY.
OFFICE 38 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.
The managers of Rosehill Cemetery would inform the
public that their grounds are now ready for interments.
Any information relative to the Cemetery can be obtained
at the office of the Company, No. 38 Clark street, where a
map of the grounds may be seen.
Arrangements have been made with the
Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Co.
TO RUN A SPECIAL TRAIN
To the Cemetery, for the present, on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
OF EACH WEEK,
At an hour that will enable persons to spend two hours
in the Cemetery at a time of day when will not interfere
with business.
Cemetery trains will further notice, will run as follows:
Leave Chicago, at 4 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.
Leave Rosehill at 6 P.m. and arrive in time to be dis-
appointed. Arriving upon the spot we found
Gardner scarcely ready to proceed with his feat,
and a party of thirty or forty gentlemen in at-
tendance. At about three o'clock Gardner ad-
justed his apparatus, and was ready to start.
Whatever were the expectations of the spec-
tators, Gardner seemed to have perfect confi-
dence, and proceeded as if the business was no
new thing to him; he had evidently assured
himself by previous experiment and practice,
The spot selected was one where the bank re-
ceded directly into deep water. Supporting
himself on the start by a pole which was held
by several persons on shore, on reaching
the end he let loose, and stood upon the
surface of the water. Gardner also used a bal-
ancing-pole, for the same purpose and in the
same manner of the tight rope performer. He
proceeded directly out from the shore, with a
kind of swinging gait, his body swaying to and
fro as he stepped.
A short distance from the shore the apparatus
was hardly discernible, and the pedestrian had
the appearance of walking upon the surface
of the water with no artificial aid, with the ex-
ception of his balancing-pole. His progress
was about the same as in ordinary walking upon
land, and apparently with nearly the same ease.
He reached the opposite shore without
stopping, in six minutes and a quarter.
Mr. G. did not rest upon the shore, but
merely rested upon his feet a moment or more,
supporting and balancing himself by placing his
balancing-pole upon the bottom. Shortly he
started upon his return, and reaching the mid-
dle of the river, again stood still. Here Gard-
ner turned himself around several times with-
out moving his feet, but simply by the act of
swinging his balancing pole. He started again
and quickly strided to the shore. He appeared
very little fatigued or excited by the perform-
ance, and the success of the present experiment
was nothing more than he expected. The whole
time occupied upon the water was a trifle over
eighteen minutes.

Press & Tribune.

A SENSATION DOCUMENT.
Letter from Gen. Young of Missouri,
to the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Urging him to Run as an Independent
Candidate for the Presidency.
Dr. Chilson House,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., Aug. 1, 1859.
HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—*My dear Sir:* I
have read, with no small degree of dissatisfac-
tion and chagrin, the announcement of your
purpose to submit your claims to the Presiden-
tial succession to the decision of the approach-
ing Charleston Convention; and your avowed
resolve to abide by that decision, however ad-
verse it may be to you. This disinterestedness
and self-immolation may have been highly plea-
ing, nay, commendable, in the purer and better
days of the Republic, when models were better
and representative trusts were held more
sacred—but to run such a fearful hazard, with-
out the reserved right of appeal, in this mid-
night "*debris*" of moral gloom and political de-
generacy, *to downright madness is the extreme.*
Sir!
The uniform course of this Administration
has been so low, reviling and degraded in the
vindictive pursuit of its own petty revenges
and personal aggrandizements, that you can
make no calculations of good from it.
"They that trust its mighty faith,
Leans on a reed that runs with spirit
And sends its nerves to the heart."
With all the clashing and jealousies that will be
pursued, *to cut you out* of the nomination, yet
I hardly think it possible that the Convention
will so far forget its duties to the country, and
wantonly to disregard the popular will, knelled
in thunder tones from every corner of the land,
as to prostrate you for those of any
living man, much less for the neophyte epheme-
era who now encumber and pollute the avenues
of preferment. Yet such a fate may await you.
Should it come, I feel sure you will not—
tamely submit to its unjust decrees. No! You
will rather meet it with a bold heart, a strong
arm, a keen eye and a ready aim, and you will
conquer it.
In this dread hour of your country's doom
and your party's perpetuity,
"Heed not the way, though kings are in your path,
But strike deep your steel in the bosom of faith."
If, then, this Charleston Convention should
obstinately refuse to confer the nomination
where justice, truth, virtue, religion and the
popular voice point it out, then, sir, you *will*—
you *must*—you owe it to yourself, your country,
and to Heaven, and Him who there presides to
guard a patriot's fate and a patriot's charge, to
appeal the unjust and unrighteous verdict to
the legitimate source of all power—the uncon-
querable People. They who have ever de-
lighted to honor the bold and fearless champion
of their constitutional rights, will not desert
you in that trying hour. The great popular
heart pants for you, and will rush the wildest dis-
astoles of gratitude and admiration.
Under other circumstances, surrounded by
other scenes, and influenced by other motives,
I could not counsel disobedience and disloyalty
to the decisions of a properly organized and
properly conducted National Democratic Con-
vention. In the present exigency of affairs, I
am doubtful of the propriety and wisdom of
committing your fortunes to the final and irre-
vocable decree of so vexed, uncertain and pre-
carious a tribunal.
It is more than apparent to the most casual
observer of transpiring events, that means are
now being used and demonstrations made that
clearly indicate the attempts that will be pur-
sued to throttle, bribe and otherwise corrupt,
distort and sway the judgment of that body.
On account of these disreputable proceedings
so early begun and so rapidly pursued, I am
loathe to surrender you, without the privilege
of appeal, to the tender mercies of that most
unnatural and unnational monster, A CHARLES-
TON CONVENTION.
If that Convention should resolve, in their
sullen, angry and defiant infatuation, to disre-
gard the popular will in the pursuit of their
own sinister ends, and make another nomina-
tion, then, sir, will the election of a Black Re-
publican be reduced to a positive certainty!
Then, indeed, will the die be cast; then will the
long-mooted question of man's capability of
self-government forever be solved in the nega-
tive, and a two-pronged principle than Democracy
will be found necessary to perpetuate the blood-
bought bonds of this glorious sisterhood of
States. Then, sir, must your patriot heart sicken
on and recoil at the bloody scenes which your
arm might have prevented, had you not blindly
and servilely yielded to the fiat of an unjust and
unconstitutional body. Then will be too late
to repent of your temerity; the hour of redemp-
tion will have passed; and Like Lucocon of old,
you will have to behold the murdered spirit of
Liberty, bound in the clankless coils of the
merciless hydra, Disunion. Then, you cannot
exclaim, with the cowardly Macbeth, when he
imagined he saw the spirit of the murdered
Banquo:
"Shake not thy gory locks at me—
Thou canst not say I did it!"
Your skirts will be too deeply stained with your
country's blood—for though you may not shed
your spear in the bleeding side, yet you alone
could, but you would not, stay the unhallowed
immolation, because the Charleston Convention
willed it otherwise!
Ponder, I conjure you, the solemn sanctity of
your trust, and the awful responsibility of your
position before you are concluded to abide by
the decision of the Charleston Convention.*
Never give your written pledge, to any one,
to abide by the decision of this Convention.
Keep them in doubt as to your future intentions.
Keep constantly suspended over them the fear-
ful sword of Damocles, to dictate their action
and constrain the result.
Do this and they will not dare make an ad-
verse nomination. They well know that migh-
ty power and influence which you justly exer-
cise over the popular heart, and they will not
dare brook that maelstrom of popular indigna-
tion, which would certainly greet an adverse
decision. Threaten, defy, awe them into sub-
mission, but never, no *never* do you bow to the
ingulfing power. Be firm, be bold, be self-reliant,
the authority of any such tribunal, to disappoint
your own destiny.
In conclusion, sir, permit me to ask you a
plain, unequivocal question. It is: If the
Charleston Convention should act in bad faith
to the people, will you or will you not repudiate
its action, refuse its infidelity to delegated trust,
and announce yourself an independent candi-
date? Do this and your victory will be signal
—your triumph august—your glory consum-
mate.
Answer me, I beseech you, in all candor and
sincerity, and assure me, if you can, that you
will rather trust yourself in the hands of this
great and magnanimous people, than bow obe-
dience to the unrighteous verdict of an un-
consecrated convention of dishonest politi-
cians.
Answer me at your very earliest moment, and
carry renewed assurances of the unwavering
fidelity and distinguished regard of
Your very humble and ob't serv't,
MELVIN BYRON YOUNG.
HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
Gold from Pike's Peak.
We were shown yesterday some rich speci-
mens of the mineral wealth of the Far West.
The first, comprising all varieties of gold, from
the Kansas mines, was in the hands of Messrs.
Samuel & Allen, commission merchants of this
city. They had one hundred ounces, worth
$1,800. The greater portion was in what is call-
ed scale and shot gold, with a smaller quantity
of dust of almost inconceivable fineness. The
lump gold of the collection was chiefly such as
had been massed together by quicksilver, and
was distinguishable from the rest by a different,
lighter and less brilliant color. Of the kind
formed in nuggets or lumps, found in a natural
state, there were several specimens, none being
noticeably large, except a flattened piece, about
two inches long by one wide. It weighed be-
tween three and four pennys, and was worth
$65—constituting the largest lump found since
the original discoveries of gold at Cherry Creek.
Messrs. Samuel & Allen are undecided whether
to dispose of their treasure in this city, or for-
ward it for coinage to the U.S. Mint at Phila-
delphia. The information they are receiving,
from time to time, from the mines, induces them
to believe that gold is much more abundant
there than it is generally supposed to be. There
is no gold in the pockets to buy of the miners the
product of their labor, and until this want is
supplied they will not be apt to expose their
treasures to the chances of loss by accident or
robbery. Whenever money is carried thither
and a regular trade opened with the miners
they will not hesitate to "come down with the
dust." Short of that they will have no induce-
ment to reveal their hidden stores, and none is
brought out except the little they want to ex-
change for provisions, clothing and such like
necessary merchandize. The gold we have de-
scribed was collected by Ryan, Haywood & Co.,
grocers, who have just established themselves
at Denver City in the course of their daily trade
with workers from the mines. *S. T. Louis Re-
publican 8th.*
**Wonderful Performance—A Man
Walks on the Water.**
[From the Oswego Palladium.]
In accordance with an invitation, a limited
party of gentlemen assembled on the shore, at
the point upon the river a short distance
above the second dam, to witness an experi-
mental performance by Mr. S. Gardner, the
celebrated rope walker. Taking our seat in a carriage,
we started with the anticipation of enjoying a
pleasant drive than of witnessing any remarka-
ble exhibition, but we were destined to be dis-
appointed. Arriving upon the spot we found
Gardner scarcely ready to proceed with his feat,
and a party of thirty or forty gentlemen in at-
tendance. At about three o'clock Gardner ad-
justed his apparatus, and was ready to start.
Whatever were the expectations of the spec-
tators, Gardner seemed to have perfect confi-
dence, and proceeded as if the business was no
new thing to him; he had evidently assured
himself by previous experiment and practice,
The spot selected was one where the bank re-
ceded directly into deep water. Supporting
himself on the start by a pole which was held
by several persons on shore, on reaching
the end he let loose, and stood upon the
surface of the water. Gardner also used a bal-
ancing-pole, for the same purpose and in the
same manner of the tight rope performer. He
proceeded directly out from the shore, with a
kind of swinging gait, his body swaying to and
fro as he stepped.
A short distance from the shore the apparatus
was hardly discernible, and the pedestrian had
the appearance of walking upon the surface
of the water with no artificial aid, with the ex-
ception of his balancing-pole. His progress
was about the same as in ordinary walking upon
land, and apparently with nearly the same ease.
He reached the opposite shore without
stopping, in six minutes and a quarter.
Mr. G. did not rest upon the shore, but
merely rested upon his feet a moment or more,
supporting and balancing himself by placing his
balancing-pole upon the bottom. Shortly he
started upon his return, and reaching the mid-
dle of the river, again stood still. Here Gard-
ner turned himself around several times with-
out moving his feet, but simply by the act of
swinging his balancing pole. He started again
and quickly strided to the shore. He appeared
very little fatigued or excited by the perform-
ance, and the success of the present experiment
was nothing more than he expected. The whole
time occupied upon the water was a trifle over
eighteen minutes.

New Publications.

A NEW PHYSIOLOGY
—BY—
Edward Hitchcock, D. D.; L. L. D.,
President of Amherst College, Author of Geology,
etc., etc.
Read the Following:
From the Springfield Republican.]
"At length we have the prospect of a Class Book of
Anatomy and Physiology, thoroughly adapted to the use of
schools.
We have had numerous books on these comparatively new
school studies, but they do not live. Their authors' con-
ceptions is that they die out. President Hitchcock, of
Amherst College, and his son, Dr. Hitchcock, of Hilton
Seminary, have prepared a book which Prof. Agassiz and
are to publish, and from what we know of the authors, we
cannot doubt that it will sweep the market. The work is
to be handsomely illustrated, and special attention given to
gymnastics and hygiene. The men not only understand
their subject, but are teachers of eminence, and known how
to adapt their instructions to the purposes of schools."
IT WILL CONTAIN 400 ILLUSTRATIONS.
Price $1.25.
Will be ready very soon. Address
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
39 AN 41 LAKE STREET.

THE LATEST BOOKS,
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea,
Viewed Practically, Classically and Poetically. A Book for
the Ladies by a Lady. Illus. Price $1.00.
BARTLETT'S DICTIONARY OF AMERICANISMS.
New Edition. A Glossary of words and phrases usually
regarded as peculiar to the United States. 1 vol. 8vo.
Cloth, $2.50.
TENNYSON'S NEW POEM. The Idyls of the Kings,
Complete. Illus. Price 75 cents.
MRS. PARTINGTON'S KNITTING WORK. A book
of many textures. Wrought by B. P. Shillaber. Price
$1.25.
THE SHELLEY MEMORIALS. From authentic
sources. Edited by Lady Shelley. Price 75 cents.
MEMOIRS OF VIDOCQ. The Principal Agent of the
French Police. *Price $1.25.*
POPULAR TALES FROM THE NORSE. With an
introductory essay on the origin and diffusion of popu-
lar tales. By George Webbe Dasent. Price $1.25.
THREE ERAS OF WOMAN'S LIFE. One of the best
novels of the day. Price $1.00.
PLUTARCH'S LIVES. A new and elegant edition. In
five volumes, svo. $10.00.
MICHELET'S LOVE. (L' Amour.) Price $1.00.
For sale by
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
39 and 41 Lake-st.
D. B. COOKE & CO'S
STANDARD EDITION OF THE LAWS.
THE STATUES OF ILLINOIS
Compiled by
SCATES, TREAT, and BLACKWELL.
2 vols.....royal 8vo....law sheep.....$10.50.
This edition contains all the laws of the State now in
force, including those passed at the twenty-first session of
the General Assembly, 1859, which will be the only pub-
lished under the sanction of the State. Into the law which
is printed is incorporated a careful and comprehensive of the
Judges of the Supreme Court, before it could receive the
patronage of the State.
NOW READY:
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL THE ABBRE-
VIATIONS used in reference to LAW REPORTS,
English, Scotch, Irish and American, with their explan-
ations.
Comprising a complete list of the Reports and Reporters,
digests of the Common Law, Equity and Statute Law Re-
ports and number of Volumes, together with numerous re-
ferences to the Reports and Citations, to which is added a
Catalogue of the American Reports, Reporters and Digests.
Collected and arranged by the Librarian of the
Chicago Law Institute.
For sale at
D. B. COOKE & CO'S
Law Book Store, No. 115 Lake street.
CHICAGO RELI

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

COMMERCIAL.

Miscellaneous.

Insurance.

Railroads.

Transportation.

Banking and Exchange.

Insurance.

Railroads.

Miscellaneous.